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Phalguna 18, 1880 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

(Seventh Session)

(Vol. XXVII contains Nos. 21—30)

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI

62 nP. (INLAND)

THREE SHILLINGS (FOREIGN)

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LOK SABHA

Monday, March 9, 1959/Phalguna 18, 1880 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock

[MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Lac Production

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*1012. **Shri Subodh Hansda:**
Shri S C. Samanta:
Shri R. C. Majhi:

Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that there was a fall in production of lac during the year 1957-58,

(b) if so, the reasons therefor

(c) what has been the total production during the year 1958-59 so far, and

(d) how far the development and expansion schemes have increased its production?

The Minister of Agriculture (Dr. P S. Deshmukh): (a) Yes There was a fall in production of lac during 1957-58 when compared with production of lac during 1955-56 and 1956-57

(b) It was due to drought conditions mainly in the States of Bihar and West Bengal

(c) Provisional estimate of production is 9,09,000 maunds

(d) The broodlac farms contemplated under the Second Five Year Plan are still being established Their effect will be felt in a year or so

Shri Subodh Hansda: May I know the total amount spent so far during the second Five Year Plan for the development of this broodlac industry?

Dr. P. S Deshmukh: We have provided, at a cost of Rs 4 60 lakhs, for the establishment of 55 broodlac farms, 34 of them have been established I am sorry I have not got the exact amount spent

Shri Subodh Hansda: May I know whether the lac produced during the year 1958-59 has been consumed in our country or has been exported and, if so, what is the total amount of foreign exchange that is saved?

Dr P S. Deshmukh: I could not follow the latter part of the question

Shri S. C Samanta *rose—*

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Shri Samanta.

Shri S C Samanta: May I know how many persons are engaged in this cultivation?

Dr. P S. Deshmukh: I am sorry, I do not think any estimate has been made

Shri R. C Majhi: May I know whether any target has been fixed for the production of lac during the second Five Year Plan and, if so, what is the quantity and how much has been achieved up till now?

Dr P. S Deshmukh: I do not think any target is fixed, at any rate, I have not got the figure just now

सेठ गोविन्द दास : लाख का जो उत्पादन योजना के अनुसार बढ़ नहीं रहा है, इसका कारण क्या लाख के गिरे हुए भाव हैं और वे जो भाव गिरे हैं उनमें जो कृत्रिम लाख बनाई जा रही है उसका भी कोई कारण है कि जिससे भाव गिर रहे हैं ?

डा० पं० शा० देशमुख : यह बात तो सही है कि भावों के गिरने से जो इसकी पैदावार करने वाले हैं उनको इंसैंटिव नहीं है और यह भी एक बहुत भारी कारण है कि १९५८-५९ में शायद पिछले साल से भी कम पैदावार लाख की होने की सम्भावनायें हैं। दूसरी बात के बारे में मैं अभी कुछ कह नहीं सकता हूं।

Shri Warior: May I know whether the production of lac has increased in any State and whether the Government have given any encouragement for this?

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: Excepting the research that we carry on and the broodlac farms we are going to establish, I do not know if we give any direct assistance, but production has certainly increased very much indeed. It used to be only about 10-lakh maunds. In one year it went down to as low as 6½ lakh maunds, but then it increased to 10 lakhs, 12 lakhs and 13 lakhs of maunds and so on. So, progressively there has been increase in production, and especially so in Madhya Pradesh, where, from 1,78,000 maunds in 1953-54, it has gone up to 4,81,000 maunds now.

Shri Panigrahi: May I know whether financial assistance has been extended to the State of Orissa for encouraging the production of lac there?

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: Financial assistance will be given according to the Plan. The figures are given there.

Shri Jaipal Singh: In view of the fact that the export trade of this particular commodity is in the hands of a powerful cartel which is manipulating the prices, may I know whether the Government have considered the advisability of transferring the export promotion of this commodity to the State Trading Corporation?

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: We will be glad to refer the question to the State Trading Corporation I might also mention that our agricultural co-operative marketing federation which has been brought into existence recently, has just exported, through the assistance of the STC, certain quantities of lac.

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह : मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि इस समय वर्ल्ड की मार्किट में सिंथैटिक लाख के और इंडियन लाख के दामों में क्या अन्तर है ?

डा० पं० शा० देशमुख : इसकी तो कई किस्में हैं। इसलिए दामों का कम्पेरिजन करना बहुत मुश्किल है।

Shri Subodh Hansda: May I know whether it is a fact that Rs. 55 lakhs have been set apart for the second Five Year Plan for the development and expansion of lac industry, and may I know how many schemes have been taken up and in what places?

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: The question is too general and I may refer the hon. Member to the Planning Commission's report and the plan provisions from which I believe the hon Member seems to have got this information about the provision of Rs. 55 lakhs.

Price of Foodgrains

*1614. **Shri R. C. Majhi:**
Shri S. M. Banerjee:
Shri Tangamani:
Shri A. K. Gopalan:
Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:
Shri Shree Narayan Das:
Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi:
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri Parulekar:
Shri Bibhuti Mishra:
Shri Hem Raj:
Dr. Ram Subhag Singh:
Shri Mohan Swarup:
Shri Pangarkar:
Pandit J. P. Jyotishi:
Sardar Iqbal Singh:
Shri Padam Dev:
Shri E. Madhusudan Rao:
Shri Daljit Singh:

Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state.

(a) the present market price of rice and wheat in various States as compared to the price prevailing on the 1st December, 1958 (State-wise);

(b) whether it is a fact that the price of foodgrains especially wheat rose very high in the month of January, 1959 in certain States;

(c) if so, the names of such States and the reasons therefor; and

(d) the steps taken to stabilise the prices?

The Deputy Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. M. Thomas): (a) A statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha. [*See* Appendix III, annexure No. 48] showing the wholesale market prices of wheat and common rice in certain important centres as on 3rd March 1959 compared to the prices prevailing on 1st December, 1958.

(b) and (c). The prices of rice declined in almost all the States in January 1959, but the prices of other foodgrains, particularly rabi grains, appreciated owing to the shortfall in the production of rabi grains in 1957-58 and the approach of the fag end of the crop season.

(d) The steps taken to stabilize the prices of foodgrains included distribution of large quantities of foodgrains from Government stocks through fair price shops, continuance of bank credit squeeze, imposition of zonal restrictions on movement, fixation of controlled prices in certain areas, restriction on purchases of wheat from internal markets by the roller flour mills, etc.

Shri R. C. Majhi: May I know whether the price fixed for rice is only for milled rice and not for hand-pounded rice?

Shri A. M. Thomas: I think it includes hand-pounded rice also

Shri D C. Sharma: Is the Government aware of the gap which exists between the price of these commodities at Government shops and the price of these commodities which are sold in the free market and, if so, what steps are the Government going to take to bridge this gap?

Shri A. M. Thomas: We are selling at subsidized rates wheat and rice through the fair-price shops We have also fixed the maximum controlled price in almost all the States. Of course there is some difference in certain areas between the market price and the controlled price, but in several places the difference is disappearing, and we are even getting rice and paddy at the maximum controlled prices on a voluntary basis.

श्री पदम देव : इस विवरण को देखने से मालूम होता है कि जिन स्थानों में चालीस और साठ रुपया प्रतिमन के हिसाब से अनाज बिक रहा है, उनका इसमें कोई जिक्र नहीं है जैसे हिमाचल का इलाका, कांगड़ा का इलाका और गढ़वाल का इलाका है। क्या मंत्री महोदय बतलाने की कृपा करेंगे कि उन स्थानों के सम्बन्ध में भी सरकार कुछ विचार करती है कि वहां भी कीमतें कुछ कम होनी चाहियें ?

खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री (श्री ए० एम० थॉमस) : ऐसी तो, हमको कोई खबर नहीं है कि साठ रुपये और चालीस रुपये मन वह बिक रहा है। ये जो आकड़े दिये गये हैं, ये तो राज्यों के हिसाब से दिये गये हैं। रहा यह कि हिमाचल को अभी तक हमने कितना अनाज भेजा है, उसके बारे में आनरेबल मैम्बर मुझसे मिले थे और जितना उन्होंने बताया और जितने अनाज की वहां की एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन ने सिफारिश की, उतना अनाज तो हमने भेज दिया।

Shri Hem Barua: In spite of the prices being fixed, may I know whether the Government are aware of the fact that very often, and more often than not, buyers are forced to buy rice of inferior quality at the prices fixed for superfine quality and, if so, what steps have the Government taken to check this gamble in foodgrains?

Shri A. P Jain: I cannot rule out the possibility of inferior quality rice being sold as superior kind of rice Of course, the State Governments are trying to exercise inspection and also prosecute people who are doing it, but, nonetheless food operations are so widespread that it may not be always possible to eliminate this kind of mischief

Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: From the statement I find that the price of wheat in Punjab is still the highest In view of this fact, may I know what special steps Government propose to take to lower the prices there?

Shri A. M. Thomas: It is not correct to say that the price of wheat in Punjab is the highest. In Punjab wheat is being sold at Rs. 21.25 and Rs. 23.12 for the superior variety Regarding the steps taken, large supplies of wheat have been made to Punjab, although Punjab is mainly a wheat-producing area, for distribution through the fair price shops

Shri Jyotishi: May I know what steps Government propose to take in order that the cultivators may get a fair price for their crops and also the consumers may not be put to unnecessary harassment?

Shri A. M. Thomas: We have taken into consideration all these aspects in fixing the maximum control price.

सेठ गोविन्द दास : क्या यह बात सही है कि सरकार ने चावल और धान की जो कीमतें मुकर्रर की हैं, छत्तीसगढ़ और मध्य प्रदेश के दूसरे क्षेत्रों में कीमतें उन से भी नीचे इसलिये गिर रही हैं और व्यापारी उन से इसलिये अनुचित लाभ उठा रहे हैं कि जो सरकार को खरीद करनी चाहिये थी उस का अभी तक ठीक प्रबन्ध नहीं हुआ है ? और क्या सरकार इस सम्बन्ध में भी कुछ सोच रही है कि गेहूं के सम्बन्ध में भी ऐसा न हो जैसा कि धान के सम्बन्ध में छत्तीसगढ़ में हुआ है ?

Mr Deputy-Speaker: That is too wide a question of policy to be discussed now We will be getting other opportunities during the budget discussion to discuss this matter Even if we were to exhaust the whole of the remaining 50 minutes, it will not be finished

सेठ गोविन्द दास : उपाध्यक्ष जी, मेरे प्रश्न का उत्तर नहीं मिला ?

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं ने उन से कहा कि वे उत्तर न दें।

सेठ गोविन्द दास : इस की कोई वजह नहीं मालूम हुई।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : मैंने वजह यह बयान की थी

This is too wide a question of policy to be discussed in answer to a question.

सेठ गोविन्द दास : मैं ने यह जानना चाहा था कि चूंकि छत्तीसगढ और मध्य प्रदेश दोनों जगह गवर्नमेंट ने वहां से धान, चावल और गेहू सब का बाहर जाना रोका है इसलिये इस सम्बन्ध में क्या प्रबन्ध हो रहा है जिस से कम से कम जो कीमतें सरकार ने मुकर्रर की हैं वह लोगों को मिलती जायें और धान के सम्बन्ध में जो गडबड हुई है वह गेहू के सिलसिले में न हो ?

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : अगर मैंने गलती की है तो वह तो एक बार कर दी, इसलिये अब आगे बढना चाहिये।

Shri Warior: May I know whether an increase in the price of rice is recorded in Kerala, after the imposition of restrictions on the movement of paddy from Tanjore district?

Shri A M. Thomas: It is too early to say, although in Kozhikode, it has increased by 8 annas per maund

Mr Deputy-Speaker: This is also a question of policy Next question

Railway Sleepers

\+

*1015. **Shri S C. Samanta:**
Shri Subodh Hansda:
Sardar Iqbal Singh:
Shri Subiman Ghose:

Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No 753 on the 9th December, 1958 and state

(a) whether the allegations regarding the acceptance of defective sleepers supplied by Messrs Hanuman Foundries Ltd, Lillooah, Calcutta have been investigated, and

(b) if so, with what result?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) and (b) The case is still with the Special Police Establishment under their investigation which has not been completed yet.

Shri S. C. Samanta: May I know whether any fresh order for sleepers has been placed with this company and whether any order for any other item has been placed with this company?

The Minister of Railways (Shri Jagjivan Ram): I do not think any further order for the manufacture of sleepers has been placed with this company Regarding this particular case, it is pending investigation

Shri Subodh Hansda: May I know whether any loss has been incurred due to the defective supply of these sleepers from this company?

Shri Jagjivan Ram: The entire question is under investigation

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: May I know whether on account of this delay in the investigation, a large number of workers are sitting idle in those factories and whether any steps have been taken to provide them with employment and to see that this matter is disposed of as early as possible?

Shri Jagjivan Ram: I do not know whether the hon Member's suggestion is that pending investigation further orders should have been placed with them So far as the investigation is concerned, we have requested the Special Police Establishment to expedite it

Shri Jaipal Singh: Before supplies are made a technical officer inspects the supply In this particular case, when the track supply officer made the complaint, there was a joint inspection by a member of the Railway Board and the D G S & D they "okayed" it and passed it I do not know why this investigation is called for

Shri Jagjivan Ram: What the hon Member says is theoretically correct The investigation is on account of the fact that it was noticed that the sleepers were defective The investigation is to find out whose fault it was

Shri Jaipal Singh: My point is that this joint inspection "okayed" it If their own staff "okay" it and then the

blame is tried to be put on somebody else, I do not quite understand why this happens, because it is a matter of nearly 4,000 tribal labour being put out of work for months and months

Shri Jagjivan Ram: As I have said, whether it is the fault of the manufacturing firm or of the railway employees or of the sleeper passing officer, all these questions are under investigation

Shri Jaipal Singh: Since the investigation is still proceeding, I want to know why exactly this particular firm has been precluded from the contract of last November, although this firm quoted Rs 11 per ton less than all the others, which means roughly a loss of something like Rs 2,35 000?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker. That would be representation on behalf of that firm, that could be done separately, not by way of eliciting information

Shri Jaipal Singh. My point is slightly different I am not pleading for anybody I want to know, are we following the French system in this or the Anglo-Indian system, the French system being that the man is guilty till he proves himself otherwise, whereas for centuries we have been following the Anglo-Indian system wherever, we have to prove him guilty? We are punishing the firm and the workers without proving them guilty?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: That would be a broader question

Shri S. C. Samanta: May I know at what stage the defects were found out and by whom?

Shri Jagjivan Ram: The stage was that when the sleepers were being used on the track, it was found that the key did not fit in properly and with the slightest vibration, they went out of place It was noticed when they were put on the track

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: May I know if it is a fact that the ISD person who was sent to test it has given the OK for it? May I know how much longer the finalisation of the results of the enquiry would take?

Shri Jagjivan Ram: As I have said, we have requested the Special Police Establishment to expedite the investigation

Shri Feroze Gandhi: May I know whether there was some manufacturing defect in these sleepers or whether the jaws were wider or narrower than they should have been? What is the nature of the defect?

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: As far as the iron sleepers were concerned, there was nothing wrong in the manufacture, in the texture of iron as such, but the jaws which held the key happened to be a little narrower When the keys were fitted in and the trains started moving, they fell out

Hubli-Karwar Railway Line

*1016 **Shri Keshava:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that exploitation and export of minerals are held up for want of Railway line in Hubli-Karwar-Dandeli-Karwar,

(b) if so, what arrangements have been made, if any, to construct this line and

(c) if not the reasons therefor?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan). (a) No, Sir

(b) and (c) Do not arise

Shri Keshava: May I know whether it is a fact that many of the foreign friends who import manganese ore have offered to put up this line to facilitate the exploitation of the mineral and if so, what steps do Government propose to take in regard to this matter?

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: We are not aware of it, I do not know how my hon friend knows it

Shri Basappa: May I know whether Government is aware of the fact that

for want of this railway line, the minerals exploited near the west coast are taken all the way to the east coast, with the result that the price rate of *manganese ore will go up and our* exports will suffer on that account?

Shri Shahnawaz Khan As it is, there are huge stocks of manganese ore lying at our ports, the foreign demands are very much less

Shri Achar: Is it not a fact that a large quantity of iron ore—not manganese ore—is held up and is being sent by lorries to Karwar and Mangalore?

The Minister of Railways (Shri Jagjivan Ram): It might be that a certain portion is carried by lorries The question of a railway line up to Karwar will arise only when the question about the development of the Karwar port has been decided

Compensation for Railway Accidents

*1018 **Shri Rameshwar Tantia** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state

(a) whether Government have finalised the new compensation scheme for payment to victims of railway accidents and

(b) if so what are the details of this new scheme?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan). (a) and (b) The matter is still under consideration

Shri Rameshwar Tantia: What was the total amount paid as compensation to the victims during 1957 and 1958 and what was the biggest amount paid to an individual?

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: I could not give the precise information which the hon Member wants I have the figures *for the last 5½ years During* the last 5½ years the total amount of compensation that we paid was something like Rs. 30 lakhs

Shri Rameshwar Tantia: What is the trend of railway accidents in comparison with previous years? What steps are the Government taking to minimise them?

Mr Deputy-Speaker: That we discussed *recently*

Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman: May I know whether there is any scheme for interim payment of compensation pending final disposal of the claims?

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: As the hon Member knows, there is a definite procedure laid down for the payment of compensation claims A Claims Commissioner is appointed and he makes the payment of compensation There is, however, a provision for making *ex gratia* payment The General Managers have been authorized to pay up to Rs 200 per individual who is injured and up to Rs 500 to the dependants of those who have been killed

Shri Dasappa: May I know whether the same compensation facilities are available for people who suffer injuries during construction work of railways?

The Minister of Railways (Shri Jagjivan Ram): They are covered by the Workmen's Compensation Act

Shri C R Pattabhi Raman: I wanted to know whether there is provision for interim payment pending final disposal not *ex gratia* payment

Shri Jagjivan Ram: In this matter we are governed by the Act Whatever the Act provides is adhered to But, as has been explained by the Deputy Minister, pending the setting up of the Claims Commissioner or the decision by him, orders have been issued to the General Managers to make *ex gratia* payment in case of injury or death

श्री प्रकाश वीर शास्त्री क्या मैं जान सकता हूं कि मोहरी रेल दुर्घटना में मारे गये व्यक्तियों के आश्रित परिवारों को मुआविजा देने का काम कब तक पूरा हो जायगा ?

श्री जगजीवन राम मोहरी के सम्बन्ध में क्लेम कमिश्नर की बहाली हो चुकी थी। बीच में एक क्लेम कमिश्नर बदल गया, दूसरा आया है और आपने जब रेलवे बजट की बहस के उत्तर कहा था तो मैंने इसकी जानकारी ली तो मुझे मालूम हुआ कि अधिकांश मामलों में तो उसका निर्णय हो चुका है और थोड़े से जो मामले उसके सामने हैं उसका भी निर्णय शीघ्र हो जायेगा। उसमें देर होने का कारण यह है हुआ कि दूर दूर के जो लोग उसमें पड़े थे उनके वारिसों का कुछ मामलों में तो पता नहीं लगा और कुछ की तरफ से दावा किया ही नहीं गया।

Shri Warior: May I know whether the compensation for victims in the major disasters like Ariyalur have been settled by this time?

Shri Jagjivan Ram: The compensation is paid for all railway accidents irrespective of whether the fault was of the railways or not

Shri Warior: The Hon Deputy Minister had stated that during the last 5½ years the amount of compensation paid was about Rs 30 lakhs. So, I wanted to know whether compensation at least for the major disasters has been settled or not

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He wants to know whether compensation for major disasters has been settled or not.

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: Yes, sir Claims Commissioners are appointed and they settle it as quickly as possible. The hon Member has made mention of the Ariyalur accident

Shri Warior: And such other accidents

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: Regarding that, I might mention that not only did we pay the amount decided by the Claims Commissioner, but we paid 20 per cent over that.

Shri Sonavane: May I know whether any rules are framed by the Railway Ministry which would govern or guide the Claims Commissioner to determine the claims in particular cases of injury or fatal accident?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: That has been answered.

Shri Jagjivan Ram: That is done under the Act

Shri P. R Patel: I want to know whether any compensation has been paid to those persons who have been injured in February, very recently this year, at Mehsana station. I want to know whether any medical doctor

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Each individual accident could not be answered just now by the Minister

केन्द्रीय नक्षत्र वेधशाला

*१०२०. **श्री भक्त दर्शन** क्या परिवहन तथा संचार मंत्री १७ फरवरी, १९५८ के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या २६७ के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) एक केन्द्रीय नक्षत्र वेधशाला स्थापित करने के प्रस्ताव के बारे में इस बीच और क्या प्रगति हुई है, और

(ख) प्रस्तावित वेधशाला कब तक स्थापित होने की आशा है?

प्रसैनिक उड्डयन उपमंत्री (श्री महीउद्दीन) (क) और (ख) सेन्ट्रल अस्ट्रानामिकल आबजरवेटरी के कयाम के मुताल्लिक काई ज्यादा कार्रवाई नहीं हुई। फारन एक्सचेंज के मुश्किलात की वजह से यह स्कीम तीसरी पंचवर्षीय योजना के लिए मुल्तवी कर दी गई है।

Some Hon. Members: In English also

Shri Mohiuddin: There has been no further development in regard to the

establishment of the Central Astronomical Observatory. Due to the present foreign exchange difficulties, the scheme has been postponed to the Third Five Year Plan.

श्री भक्त दर्शन : श्रीमन्, जहां तक मुझे ज्ञात है सन् १९४५ से इस सम्बन्ध में विचार किया जा रहा है और काफी रुपया उसकी जांच पड़ताल में खर्च हो चुका है तो क्या मंत्रालय ने प्लानिंग कमिशन पर इस बात के लिए जोर दिया है कि चूंकि यह महत्वपूर्ण है इसलिए इसी योजना में इसे लिया जाय और उन्होंने क्या निर्णय किया ?

श्री मुहीउद्दीन : यह सही है कि यह स्कीम बहुत दिन से जेरेगौर है। दूसरे पांच साला प्लान में आब्जरवेटरी के कयाम के लिए रकम भी रख दी गई थी लेकिन फारेन एक्सचेंज की मुश्किलात की वजह से बाहर से जो सामान आना है उसके मुताल्लिक कोई आर्डर नहीं दिये गये। यह जरूर है कि हमने कोशिश की थी कि इसकी मंजूरी दी जाय लेकिन इसके मुताल्लिक मंजूरी नहीं हुई।

श्री भक्त दर्शन : श्रीमन्, मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि इस वेधशाला पर कुल कितना खर्च होने का अनुमान है और उसमें से फारेन एक्सचेंज का कितना भाग है ताकि इस बारे में कुछ प्रकाश डाला जा सके ?

श्री मुहीउद्दीन : कुल अखराजात ६,७ वर्ष पहले जो तैयार किये गये थे वह ६० लाख के लगभग है जिसमें ४० लाख की मशीनरी और दूसरी आब्जरवेटरी के एक्विपमेंट के मुताल्लिक है।

Shri Panigrahi: May I know whether any preliminary expenses were incurred for setting up this observatory?

Shri Mohiuddin: Preliminary expenses were incurred only for observations made for selection of a suitable site for this observatory. There might have been some other preliminary expenses regarding travelling allowances, committees and so on.

श्री भक्त दर्शन : माननीय मन्त्री ने बतलाया कि विदेशी मुद्रा की कठिनाई के कारण इस वेधशाला की स्थापना नहीं हो पा रही है तो क्या मैं जान सकता हूं कि जिन देशों में जैसे कि सोवियट रूस में जहां कि ज्योतिष (ज्यातिष) की बड़ी उन्नति हो चुकी है उनके साथ में कोई बातचीत हो रही है। ताकि वहां से कोई मशीनरी सहायता की तौर पर ली जा सके और फारेन एक्सचेंज का सवाल ही खत्म हो जायें ?

श्री मुहीउद्दीन : मुझ इस गुफ्तगू का कोई इल्म नहीं है।

Shri M. K. Ghosh: May I know the location?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: We have passed on to the next question. I am sorry

Movement of Foodgrains

*1022. **Shri Harish Chandra Mathur:** Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) what is the quantity of foodgrains which moved out of (i) Rajasthan and (ii) Punjab by rail and road during 1958-59,

(b) what quantity of imported wheat and other foodgrains was moved from Bombay and other places to Rajasthan and Punjab during the same period;

(c) what is the cost of all this transport, and

(d) whether Government have considered the advisability of regulating and minimising cross-movements?

The Deputy Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. M. Thomas): (a) and (c) Information about the movement of foodgrains by rail and road on trade account is not available.

(b) During the period from 1st April, 1958 to 21st February, 1959, the

following quantities of imported foodgrains were despatched to Rajasthan and Punjab:—

State	Grain	Quantity in '000 tons
Rajasthan	Wheat	82·7
	Milo	1·9
	Maize	0·8
	TOTAL	85·4
Punjab	Wheat	75·6
	Maize	7·2
	TOTAL	82 8

Movement of imported wheat to Rajasthan has been partly for local consumption and partly for reserve stocks in the Central reserve depots in Rajasthan.

The Government are fully conscious of the need to avoid cross movements and for that very reason have imposed zonal restrictions on the movements of foodgrains in suitable cases.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: Is it not a fact that this movement of foodgrains outside Rajasthan has been stopped only after the grain merchants had fully exploited the situation and more than 100 lakh maunds of foodgrains had been exported outside, leaving no grain whatsoever even in those wheat-growing areas?

Shri A. M. Thomas: As the hon House is aware, Bombay, Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan were in one and the same zone. Bombay was a deficit area for wheat It was thought at one stage that it would not be proper to cordon off these States separately and put so much of difficulty for the State of Bombay But, now, we have separated them and we are also supplying very large quantities to Bombay and the deficit of Bombay is being met from overseas wheat. It may be true that some merchants would have taken advantage of the previous position and exploited the situation. But, when the prices began to rise very high, we have acted.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: Is it not a fact that the entire population of Jodhpur, the second largest city in Rajasthan, is being fed on imported wheat and full ration for six days is being given to the entire population including children and the entire population is asked to fast for one day?

Shri A. M. Thomas: It is not correct. My hon. friend's statements themselves indicate that we are making adequate supplies to Jodhpur.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: I am just asking this question. Is it not a fact that at least 2,000 tons of wheat per month is being sent to Jodhpur alone and the entire population is being fed on this imported wheat, there being not a grain of wheat in the open market and only six days' supply is given and the population is going to be asked to fast one day?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): That is not a fact We are supplying according to the requirements put up by the State Government.

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla: May I know if Rajasthan is self-sufficient in wheat and is surplus in wheat and why the need arose to send imported wheat for consumption in Rajasthan?

Shri A P. Jain: Ordinarily, Rajasthan is surplus in wheat. But, in the year 1957-58, production was short of the normal production Bombay has always been a deficit area. This was one zone and the movement took place from Rajasthan to Bombay.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: The hon. Minister has stated that Rajasthan is a surplus area. In view of the statement that cross-movement of wheat has been stopped to Bombay, I think,...

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: What the hon. Minister has stated, just now, he has it in view. He may ask the question.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: May I know whether by restricting the movement of wheat from Rajasthan to Bombay, in the incoming rabi crop of wheat, will it not affect the price which may be obtained by the peasants?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Would it not be an expression of an opinion?

Shri Thirumala Rao: From the answer given now, we understand that from the zone of Rajasthan and Bombay, wheat is allowed to go to Bombay and create deficit in Rajasthan to which we are pumping out imported wheat. Is there no power with the Central Government to see that imported wheat is directly supplied to Bombay and all the incidental expenses involved in this are avoided?

Shri A. P. Jain: In fact, the consumption of wheat is not confined to one particular type of wheat. Bombay wants a little indigenous wheat and that indigenous wheat was formerly being supplied from Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan. Of course, difficulties arose. At one stage, we came to the conclusion that the movement of wheat from Rajasthan and Madhya Pradesh to Bombay should be banned. That has been done. At present, there is no question of movement of wheat from Rajasthan to Bombay Bombay is being fed mostly by imported wheat.

श्री दलबीर सिंह : मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि एक स्टेट से अनाज दूसरी स्टेट को ले जाया जाता है तो क्या उस स्टेट की खपत के मुताबिक तखमीना लगाकर फालतू ले जाया जाता है, और जहा से अनाज ले जाया गया है क्या वहां जरूरत अनुसार वापस लाने इन्तिजाम कर दिया गया है।

श्री अ० प्र० जैन : कुछ अनाज तो ऐसे हैं कि जिनकी तिजारत आजादी से होती है। तो कीमतें जहां कम होती हैं वहां से वे अनाज जहां कीमतें ज्यादा होती हैं वहां चले जाते हैं। कुछ अनाज हम लोग एक जगह से दूसरी जगह भेजते हैं, लेकिन इसमें हम यह पाबन्दी लगा देते हैं कि इस बात का ध्यान रख कर ही अनाज बाहर भेजा जाये कि अन्दर के इलाके में कमी पैदा न हो।

Shri Damani: May I know whether foodgrains from Bombay and other States have been despathched to Rajasthan and in the same month, foodgrains have been exported from Rajasthan and if so what are the months and the quantities?

श्री अ० प्र० जैन : यह तो इतना बड़ा और लम्बा चौड़ा सवाल हो गया कि अगर मुझे दो चार घंटे भी दिये जायें तब भी मैं आकड़े इकट्ठा नहीं कर सकता कि किस महीने में किधर से कितना अनाज कहां गया।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Only question of principle, whether from both sides they were being sent from the one to the other

श्री अ० प्र० जैन : ऐसा होता रहता है।

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: May I know if it is a fact that the Government of Rajasthan has been representing and resisting and also a question was raised by me in the Question Hour in the last session of the Lok Sabha and why is it that no attention was paid to this matter in spite of the Rajasthan Government's resistance till a deplorable situation arose?

Shri A. P. Jain: In fact that question was raised by the hon Member I think it was rather a deplorable mentality that the States and the people representing the States only represent the point of view of the State India is one entity. Foodgrains are needed not only in one part of the country, but other parts of the country also. We have to see that supplies are maintained all over India and no hardship is caused to one particular State because another State does not want to export.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, I must. . . .

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I must pass to the next question. Shri D. C Sharma

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: Mr Deputy-Speaker, the hon Minister has made a very deplorable statement that I was having a State outlook (*Interruption*)

Mr Deputy-Speaker: There ought to be no complaint when they are quits

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: Let the question be cleared

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: If he said that it was a deplorable state of affairs, the hon Member has said that that statement is deplorable

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: Mr Deputy-Speaker, you will please permit me, on what ground did the hon Minister state that I was arguing from the point of view of the State?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I am sorry, both have rather misunderstood each other I regret that both the statements were deplorable

Next question

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur. I insist on the Minister withdrawing what he said He cannot say that

Mr Deputy-Speaker: At this moment, I have said both were deplorable This should be enough for both the parties

Shri D. C Sharma: On a point of order, you have called my question half a dozen times I am not allowed to speak

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order The difficulty has always been that the hon Member speaks too low and that is not audible Now, his question may be answered.

Shri Jaipal Singh: May I raise a point of order, before that question is answered? May I humbly submit that the word 'deplorable' uttered by both the hon Members of this House may be expunged from the records?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He has included only deplorable words said by these hon Members not by me! Let all these three remain as they are.

Posts and Telegraphs Uniforms Committee

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*1023. { **Shri D C. Sharma:** / **Shri Vajpayee:**

Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No 59 on the 18th November, 1958, and state the progress made so far in implementing the recommendation made by the Uniforms Committee of the Directorate of Posts and Telegraphs regarding the stoppage of the use of Khadi for the uniforms of certain classes of Posts and Telegraphs employees?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): The formulation of views on the recommendation of the Committee has reached the final stage and the proposals will shortly be placed before Government for decisions

Shri D. C Sharma: May I know what led the P & T Directorate to conclude that the requisite kind of khadi for uniforms of certain classes of Posts and Telegraphs employees cannot be produced in this country?

Shri Raj Bahadur: This is a matter of opinion They made certain studies and on the basis of their experience perhaps some members of the Committee felt like that That is not essentially a view which has been accepted by the Government

Shri D. C Sharma: May I know whether, if the present brand of khadi is not useful for this kind of uniform, any steps will be taken by the directorate to produce that kind of khadi which can be used for uniforms?

Shri Raj Bahadur: I have no hesitation in saying that both the quality

and colour of the khadi supplied for uniforms is steadily and uniformly improving. We have got no doubt that in course of time we shall have khadi in the country which will entirely suit the purpose for which it is meant

Shri Punnoose: May I know whether the present supply of uniform is done by the contractors? Is it on an all-India basis or on a regional basis?

Shri Raj Bahadur: It is done on the basis of circles That means, the Postmasters General of the various circles concerned are responsible for the distribution of the uniforms They get it stitched either through the Jail Department or through certain workshops of displaced persons or through co-operative societies or otherwise

सेठ गोविन्द दास : अभी मन्त्री जी ने यह बात कही कि जहा तक उनके विभाग का सम्बन्ध है, अभी तक सरकार ने वह नीति स्वीकृत नही की है कि वहा पर खादी का उपयोग न किया जाय। क्या मैं जान सकता हू कि उन के विभाग मे कितने क्षेत्रों मे खादी का उपयोग हो रहा है और कितनो में नही और क्या मैं आशा कर सकता हू कि जहा तक उन के विभाग का सम्बन्ध है, बहुत जल्दी इस प्रकार की खादी बनाई जायेगी कि वहा खादी का उपयोग किया जा सके ?

श्री राज बहादुर : माननीय सदस्य को शायद सूचना होगी कि भारत सरकार के समस्त विभागो में डाक-तार विभाग ही प्रथम विभाग था, जिस ने कि खादी की यूनिफार्म्ज अपने विभाग में प्रचलित की थी। लगभग ८८ हजार कर्मचारियो को खादी की यूनिफार्म्ज मिलती है और मैं आशा करता हूं कि, जैसा कि इस समिति ने सिफारिश की है, लगभग पांच हजार को और मिलेगी।

Sugarcane Growers' Association

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*1624 { **Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri:** / **Shri Nagi Reddy:** / **Shri Ramam:** / **Shri Halder:** / **Shri Bibhuti Mishra:**

Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state.

(a) whether the Sugarcane Growers' Association has submitted a memorandum regarding the failure of millowners to pay the additional price to the sugarcane growers for the years 1954 to 1958 even according to experts committee's formula or as per the "Sisma" formula, and

(b) if so, what steps Government have taken to get it implemented?

The Deputy Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. M. Thomas): (a) and (b) Payment of extra cane price under the 'SISMA' or the Expert Committee's formula for the seasons 1953-54 to 1957-58 has been on a voluntary basis The extra cane price for any year can be worked out only after the entire production of that season has been disposed of and accounts finalised Thus the position about 1957-58 has not yet been determined As regards the seasons 1953-54 to 1956-57 a few memoranda were received from the representatives of the sugarcane growers regarding non-payment of extra price by some of the sugar factories At present cases of only 2 factories viz the Nizam sugar factory in Andhra Pradesh and Ramnugger Cane & Sugar Co Ltd, Plassey in West Bengal in respect of the sugar season 1954-55 in the case of the former and 1954-55 & 1955-56 in the case of the latter have not yet been finalised A reference has been made to the State Governments in both these cases and they have been requested to ensure that the claims of the sugarcane growers are settled as early as possible

Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri: Two mills have been mentioned which have not made this extra payment. May I

know in this connection if the SISMA formula was accepted by the Ramnugger Cane & Sugar Co., Ltd., or the Indian Sugar Mills Association to which this company belongs, and if so, what is the reason for their now resiling from making this extra payment?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): I might correct the hon. Member. It was not the SISMA formula which was accepted by them; it was the other formula which was applicable to Northern India, and it was voluntarily accepted by the Association, and thereby by all the individual mills. They have not paid. We have written to the West Bengal Government to persuade them to pay. There is no legal power with us to compel them to pay, but we are exercising all the moral influence that we have.

Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri: May I know if the Indian Sugar Mills Association was committed to this extra payment, and what reply the Government has received from the Government of West Bengal with regard to this particular mill?

Shri A. P. Jain: I said they were not legally committed, they were morally committed: and we have written to the State Government to exercise their great influence to get the payment made. We have not received any reply so far.

Shri Vasudevan Nair: May I know whether there was difference of opinion in many areas especially in the South as far as the interpretation of the SISMA formula was concerned, between the workers and the millowners, and is it a fact that they refused to accept the explanation given by the Central Government; and may I know what decision Government take in such cases?

Shri A. P. Jain: The SISMA formula does not apply to the workers, it applies to the canegrowers.

Shri Vasudevan Nair: I am sorry, I meant canegrowers

Shri A. P. Jain: I just wanted to correct it.

It was voluntarily accepted by them and, except for one mill, the others have made payment according to the SISMA formula in the South.

Shri Sinhasan Singh: He says they are persuading them to pay. In case they do not, is the Government contemplating stopping the grant of licence to the company?

श्री ग्र० प्र० जैन : ऐसा तो हम को ग्रख्तियार नही होगा।

Shri C. D. Pande: May I draw the attention of the hon. Minister to the fact that in certain mills in U.P., in the Terai area, there was a reduction of two annas per maund of cane? Later on, it was found that the average recovery from the cane was normal, and it was ordered to be paid back, but so far it has not been paid in spite of the orders of the Government of India. What steps is the Government of India going to take to see that the order is made effective?

Shri A. P. Jain: Every seller of cane has the right to recover the statutory price which he is entitled to receive. Of course, we will also help, but ultimately the canegrower can file a suit against the mill.

Shri Basappa: The hon. Minister said that except one mill in the South, others have paid according to the SISMA formula. What is the reason given by that mill for not paying according to the SISMA formula, and what is the name of that mill?

Shri A. M. Thomas: It is the Nizam Sugar Mills. For the year 1954-55 the extra price due from this factory worked out to Re. 0-3-3. They paid Re. 0-2-3 and one anna per maund remains to be paid. We have addressed the Chief Minister, because the Andhra Pradesh Government has also got holdings in this factory. We have not received any reply. It is pending consideration with the Chief Minister.

Shri Hem Barua: The hon. Minister has spoken of moral persuasion. May I know how far this moral persuasion is likely to affect these non-moral people who have deprived the sugarcane growers of their legitimate price?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: It is a matter of opinion, and then insinuation

Shri Hem Barua: Let me complete my question.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Why should he have taken so long to come to the question?

Shri Hem Barua: I was preparing for the dip.

May I know whether the State Gov-Governments of West Bengal and Andhra Pradesh, who were asked to persuade these people have informed the Central Government of the progress so far made in their moral campaign?

Shri A. P. Jain: We have asked them. So far as the Nizam factory is concerned, the Andhra Pradesh Government itself owns a large number of shares there. We have taken up that question with them. We have not got their reply. So far as the other mill in West Benfal, Plassey Mill, is concerned, we have requested the West Bengal Government. I believe they have taken up the matter with the mill, but we have not received any reply.

Shri Punnoose: Do Government propose to take steps to empower Government to take legal action to see that the proper price is paid to avoid disputes coming up every year?

Shri A. P. Jain: From the current year we have made payment under this formula statutorily compulsory Then, it becomes a part of the price under law, and therefore these quarrels will not arise in the future. But so far as the past is concerned, the formula was accepted on a voluntary basis. We are trying our best, and we hope we will succeed.

Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri: I want to know if the Plassey Mill has given any reasons why it has stopped payment though it paid in the first year?

Shri A. P. Jain: One of their representatives saw me, and he was under the impression that this formula had been voluntarily accepted only for one year. I told him that it had been accepted for all the years until it became a statutory formula. Again we have taken up the matter with the West Bengal Government, and let us hope that this payment will be forthcoming

Renaming of New Delhi Roads

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*1025. { **Shri Bhakt Darshan:** / **Shri Vajpayee:**

Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Government have received a proposal from the New Delhi Municipal Committee to rename King Edward Road as Azad Road and Queen Victoria Road as Rajendra Prasad Road; and

(b) if so, Government's reaction thereto?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): (a) and (b). At their meeting held on 17th January, 1959, the New Delhi Municipal Committee resolved that King Edward Road be named as "Maulana Azad Road" and Queen Victoria Road as "Dr. Rajendra Prasad Road." This will be given effect as soon as the approval of the Chief Commissioner, Delhi who has been addressed by the Committee is received.

श्री भक्त दर्शन : क्या मैं जान सकता हूं कि चीफ कमिश्नर महोदय इस में अपनी स्वीकृति देने में इतनी देरी क्यों कर रहे हैं और इस निर्णय को जल्दी कार्यान्वित क्यों नहीं किया जा रहा है ?

श्री करमरकर : अभी हाल ही में हमारे

श्री भक्त दर्शन : क्या नई दिल्ली म्यूनिसिपल कमेटी ने अथवा भारत सरकार ने इस बात पर विचार किया है कि एक एक दो दो कर के सडको के नाम बदलने के बजाये एक बार बैठ कर इस विषय पर निर्णय किया जाय कि किस तरह सडको का भारतीयकरण हो सकता है, ताकि इस बारे मे जल्दी ही कोई फैसला हो सके और उसको जल्दी कार्यान्वित किया जा सके ?

श्री करमरकर भारतीयकरण के बारे में नोटिस चाहिये।

श्री भक्त दर्शन श्रीमन्, मैं तो यह जानना चाहता हू कि

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय माननीय मन्त्री ने कहा कि उस के लिए नोटिस चाहिए। उन के पास अभी सूचना नही है।

सेठ गोविन्द दास दिल्ली भारतवर्ष की राजधानी है और इस परिस्थिति मे क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार ने इस सम्बन्ध मे अपनी कोई नीति अब तक निर्धारित नही की और अगर नही की, तो क्या सरकार इस सम्बन्ध मे कोई स्पष्ट नीति निर्धारित कर के नई दिल्ली और पुरानी दिल्ली दोनो की म्यूनिसिपैलिटीयो को कुछ आदेश या कुछ सुझाव देगी ?

श्री करमरकर दिल्ली राजधानी तो है लेकिन इस के बारे मे कोई मौका भारत सरकार के सामने नही आया।

श्री नवल प्रभाकर श्रीमन्, .

श्री करमरकर श्रीमन्, मैं अभी जवाब दे रहा हू।

यह सवाल सरकार के सामने नही आया।

सेठ गोविन्द दास अब तो आ रहा है न ?

Shri Jaipal Singh: In view of the fact that in our former capital, there is a very fine Red Road, may I know how long it will take Government to christen a fine road here with a red tinge?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I do not think we can open out all questions about all roads in Delhi

श्री नवल प्रभाकर दिल्ली नगर निगम ने भी एक सडक का नाम मौलाना आजाद रोड रखा है और वह वह सडक है जोकि पुरानी जेल के सामने से हो कर जाती है और जहा पर मौलाना आजाद मैमोरियल कालेज है। इसी तरह किंग एडवर्ड रोड का नाम नई दिल्ली म्यूनिसिपल कमेटी ने मौलाना आजाद रोड रखा है। क्या इन दोनों सडको के नाम इस तरह से रखने से कोई कनफ्यूशन पैदा नही होगा।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय यह तो सिर्फ आजाद रोड है, यह अबुल कलाम आजाद रोड नही है।

Shri Hem Barua rose—

Mr Deputy-Speaker: I do not think there is any necessity to open out other questions

Shri Hem Barua: It is an important question

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: No doubt, when it comes from the hon Member, it must be very important

Shri Hem Barua: May I know the idea behind naming a street after the name of a living personality like Dr Rajendra Prasad? Is it not detracting from the dignity of our national heroes?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: That would be, of course, an opinion

Shri B. K. Gaikwad: May I know whether the Central Government have received a proposal from the New Delhi Municipal Committee to rename the Janpath Road as Dr. Ambedkar Road?

Shri Karmarkar: I am ignorant of all these supplementary questions: I should like to have notice on each of these questions.

हिमाचल प्रदेश में न्याय पंचायतें

*१०२६. **श्री पद्म देव** क्या सामुदायिक विकास और सहकार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या हिमाचल प्रदेश मे न्याय पचायतो ने काम आरम्भ कर दिया है,

(ख) इन पचायतो के सुचारू रूप से संचालन के लिये सरकार इन्हें किस प्रकार की सहायता देना चाहती है और

(ग) क्या इन न्याय पचायतो के पचो को प्रशिक्षण प्रदान करने के लिए कोई व्यवस्था की गई है?

सामुदायिक विकास उपमन्त्री (श्री ब० स० मूर्ति) (क) अभी नही। सिवाए तहसील चुराह और सब-तहसील पगी के बाकी सारे इलाके मे न्याय पचायतो के चुनाव पूरे हो चुके है। जब यह पच अपने अपने सरपच व नायब सरपचो का चुन लेंगे तो न्याय पचायतें काम करना शुरू कर देंगी।

(ख) निम्नलिखित कदम उठाने का विचार है —

(१) ग्राम पचायत मत्री जिन्हे दस्तावेजो को रखने और कानूनी काम काज की शिक्षा मिल चुकी होगी वह पचायतो की सहायता करेंगे।

(२) किताबे लिखने का सामान फार्म और रजिस्टर वगैरा दिये जायेंगे।

(ग) जी हा। इन पचायतो के पचो और सरपचो को काम शुरू करने से पहले पाच दिन की शिक्षा देने का विचार है। यह शिक्षा हर एक गिरदावर के हैड क्वाटर (Headquarter) पर शिविरो में दी जायगी। हिमाचल प्रदेश की सरकार ने पहले ही शिक्षा देने की स्कीम को तय कर लिया है ज्योहि सरपच व नायब सरपचो का चुनाव पूरा हो जायगा शिक्षा चालू कर दी जायगी।

Some Hon. Members: In English also

Shri B. S. Murthy: (a) Not yet Elections to Nyaya Panchayats have been completed in the whole Territory except Tehsil Churah and Sub-Tehsil Pangi After the elected members select their respective Sarpanches and Naib Sarpanches, the Nyaya Panchayats will start functioning

(b) The following measures are proposed to be taken —

(i) Gram Panchavat Secretaries, trained in the maintenance of records and judicial and procedural matters will assist these Panchayats, and

(ii) Supply of books, stationery, forms and registers, etc to them

(c) Yes, Sir It is proposed to give 5 days training to all Panches and Sarpanches of these Panchayats, before they actually start functioning The training will be in camps held at the headquarters of each Gurdawar Circle A training scheme has been drawn up by the Administration and will be put into effect after the elections of Sarpanches and Naib Sarpanches have been completed

श्री पद्म देव माननीय मत्री महोदय ने फरमाया है कि ग्राम पचायतो के सैक्रेटरी न्याय पचायतो का कार्य भी करेंगे। इस सूरत मे चूकि उनका काम बहुत बढ जाएगा क्या ग्राम पचायत के सैक्रेटरी का कुछ अधिक एलाउंस मिलेगा अथवा उसके जो कि अभी मिलता है?

Shri B. S. Murthy: There is no proposal like that

श्री पद्म देव : क्या माननीय मंत्री महोदय को यह मालूम है कि पचायतो के अन्दर जो न्याय पचायतो के सदस्य का चुनाव हुआ है, उसमे अधिक सख्या ऐसे लोगो की है जो अनपढ है और न्याय पचायतो के नियमो के मुताबिक उनको जो अधिकार दिये गये है वे बहुत अधिक है। ऐसी सूरत में क्या मत्री महोदय यह समझते है कि पाच दिन के प्रशिक्षण मे वे इस कार्य को सफलता-पूर्वक कर सकेंगे ?

Shri B. S. Murthy: According to the provisions of the law constituting the Nyaya panchayats, one-fifth of the members should be educated, so as to be able to take down the proceedings and the five days' training will be just to give them the rudiments, and the secretary will assist them in recording and also in giving them the necessary information that they need

श्री पद्म देव चूंकि न्याय पचायतो के सदस्यो को दूर दूर के स्थानो मे आना पडेगा और उनका काम भी बहुत बढ जाएगा और लोगो की आय भी अधिक नही वे गरीब लोग है, क्या माननीय मत्री महादय यह समझते है कि उनके यातायात के लिए या उनके दैनिक भत्ते के लिए उनको कुछ देने की व्यवस्था होनी चाहिये कुछ उनकी सहायता की जानी चाहिये ?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He wants to know whether there would be any travelling allowance or other compensatory allowance

Shri B. S Murthy: They are the residents of the village

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Next question

Shri Raghubir Sahai: I would like to ask one question

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Now, let us pass on to the next question I am sorry.

Shri Raghubir Sahai: I rose a number of times

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I am sorry then; it is my fault. Now, next question

Relay of A.I.R. Programmes on Trains

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*1028. { **Shri Naval Prabhakar:** **Shri Shivananjappa:** **Shri P. L. Barupal:**

Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Railway authorities have planned to relay A I R programmes for the benefit of passengers travelling in the trains;

(b) if so, when this will be done; and

(c) which trains will have this amenity?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) No, Sir. We have no plans to relay A I R programmes owing to technical difficulties But we are examining the possibility of putting on through public address system, fitted in compartments, music and news bulletins earlier tape recorded at static points

(b) and (c) It is too early yet to say whether and when such arrangements will be made and on which trains

श्री नवल प्रभाकर क्या मै माननीय मत्री महोदय से जान सकता हू कि क्या इस बात का भी अदाजा लगाया गया है कि इसमें खर्चा कितना होगा ?

श्री शाहनवाज खां इसके बारे मे कुछ भी कहना अभी बहुत कबल-अज-वक्त है।

श्री नवल प्रभाकर क्या मैं जान सकता हू कि प्रारम्भ मे किन किन गाडियो में या किन किन लाइनो पर यह सहूलियत देने का विचार है ?

श्री शाहनवाज खां : उसके बारे में भी अभी कुछ नहीं कहा जा सकता है।

Shri Prabhat Kar: May I know whether it is a fact that the radio sets are already installed in the vestibuled trams, and in spite of that, no relay has taken place up till now, except of certain advertisements of the railways as to how the station platforms are to be kept clean, why the chain should not be pulled and so on?

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: We did try an experiment of relaying music and other things direct from All India Radio, but it did not prove a success There was too much of interference

Shri Sampath: May I know whether the music will be from gramaphone records or will be specially prepared for the railways?

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: The intention is to tape-record music and other things from All India Radio or from specially arranged programmes

श्री प्रकाश वीर शास्त्री अभी कुछ दिन हुए जब रेलवे बजट यहां पर प्रस्तुत हुआ था उस समय आपने यह बताया था कि कोई गाडी इस प्रकार की है जिस में रेडियो सैट का प्रयोग किया गया है और जहां तक मेरा अनुमान है वह डि-लक्स ट्रेन के सम्बन्ध में जानकारी आपने हमें दी थी। मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि बाकी जो डि-लक्स ट्रेंस हैं क्या शीघ्र ही उनमें भी प्रकार इस की व्यवस्था कर दी जायेगी?

श्री शाहनवाज खां मैं अभी अर्ज कर चुका हूं कि हमने एक तजुर्बा किया था जोकि नाकाम साबित हुआ। बाकी जो दूसरी मसला है वह अभी ज़ेरे-गौर है।

Shri Ramanathan Chettiar: May I know whether this will be introduced in the *janata* trains?

Mr Deputy-Speaker: If it is a failure with *de luxe*, would it prove a sucsess in the janata?

श्री सखल प्रभाकर क्या माननीय मंत्री जी बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि जब एक गाडी एक भाषी प्रदेश से चलेगी तो वहां पर तो उस भाषा में रेकार्ड चलाये जायेंगे लेकिन जब दूसरी भाषा वाले प्रदेश में से गाडी गुजरेगी और उस भाषा वाले मुसाफिर उसमें आ जायेंगे तो वहां पर क्या होगा?

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय इन्हें चलायेंगे ही नहीं तो फिर क्या करें?

Sugar

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*1029. { **Pandit J. P. Jyotishi:** / **Shri Bibhuti Mishra:**

Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state.

(a) whether it is a fact that the cost price of sugar in our country is comparatively higher than the cost price in other sugar producing countries,

(b) whether Government have investigated into the causes of the same;

(c) if so, what are their findings, and

(d) what steps Government propose to take to reduce the cost of production so that we may compete well in foreign markets?

The Deputy Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. M. Thomas): (a) Comparative data about the cost price of sugar in various countries is not available as these are not published and hence it is not possible to say how the cost price of sugar in this country compares with that of other sugar producing countries

(b) to (d) Do not arise

Pandit J. P. Jyotishi: Is it a fact that Government have found in exporting our sugar to foreign countries, that the cost of production of our sugar is dearer than that of other sugar exporting countries?

Shri A. M. Thomas: Information about cost of production in the foreign countries is generally treated as confidential The exporting countries subsidise or get a subsidy on their sugar exports either by raising internal prices or through bilateral agreements with the importing countries So it is not possible to give that information

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Air Transport Council

*1019. **Pandit D N. Tiwary:** Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to refer to Starred Question No 602 on the 4th December, 1958 and state

(a) whether any decision has since been taken on the future set-up of Air Transport Council and

(b) if not, the reasons for the delay?

The Deputy Minister of Civil Aviation (Shri Mohiuddin) (a) and (b) There is no proposal to entrust any new work to the Air Transport Council and therefore it is not being reconstituted Action is in progress to sponsor an amendment to Section 30 of the Air Corporation Act so as to enable it to wind up the Council when it has no work and reconstitute it when necessary

नजफगढ़, दिल्ली में नालियों की व्यवस्था

१०२१. श्री नवल प्रभाकर .
श्री राजेन्द्र सिंह :
पण्डित द्वा० ना० तिवारी .

क्या सिंचाई और विद्युत् मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) दिल्ली में नजफगढ़ में पानी की निकासी के लिये नियुक्त उच्चस्तरीय समिति ने क्या अपना प्रतिवेदन दे दिया है ,

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस का ब्योरा क्या है ;

(ग) इसमें होने वाले व्यय का क्या सरकार ने प्रबन्ध कर लिया है, और

(घ) यदि हां, तो क्या ग्रामीणों को यह लाभ आगामी वर्षाकाल से पूर्व ही प्राप्त होने लगेगा ?

सिंचाई और विद्युत् उपमंत्री (श्री हाथी) : (क) और (ख) माननीय सदस्यों का अभिप्राय शायद उस कमेटी से है जो निर्माण, आवास और संभरण मंत्री (मिनिस्टर आफ वर्क्स, हाउसिंग एन्ड सप्लाई) की अध्यक्षता में प्रधान मंत्री ने जुलाई १९५८ में बनाई थी और जिसको दिल्ली में बाढ़ और उसी प्रकार की अन्य मुसीबतों से बचाव के लिये उपाय सुझाने का काम सौंपा गया था । कमेटी की रिपोर्ट प्रधान मंत्री को प्रस्तुत कर दी गई है और मेरे साथी निर्माण आवास और संभरण मंत्री (मिनिस्टर आफ वर्क्स हाउसिंग एन्ड सप्लाई) का उस रिपोर्ट की प्रतियां सदन की मेज पर रखने का विचार है ।

(ग) उन योजनाओं के लिये सर्वेक्षण (सर्वे) पूरा हो जाने के तथा प्राजेक्ट रिपोर्ट तैयार हो जाने के बाद खर्च के प्रश्न पर विचार किया जायेगा ।

(घ) नजफगढ़ नाले (ड्रेन) के कुछ हिस्सों का दुबारा श्रेणीबन्धन (रिग्रेडिंग) के लिये लगभग १.५ लाख रुपये लागत की एक अल्पकालीन (शार्ट टर्म) योजना पर फौरन काम चालू करने का प्रस्ताव है और इस योजना को अगली बरसात से पहले पूरा करने की पूरी कोशिश की जायेगी । इससे लगभग २,६०० एकड़ के क्षेत्र को लाभ होगा क्योंकि इस क्षेत्र का रबी फसल के लिये पिछले वर्षों से पहले तैयार किया जा सकेगा ।

केंद्रीय कुष्ठ संस्था, चिंगलपुट

*१०२७ **श्री विभूति मिश्र** क्या स्वास्थ्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) मद्रास राज्य में चिंगलपुट में स्थित केंद्रीय कुष्ठ शिक्षा और गवेषणा संस्था

को केन्द्रीय सरकार ने वर्ष १९५७-५८ और १९५८-५९ में कितनी राशि दी ;

(ख) विभिन्न प्रकार के कुष्ठ के निवारण के लिए अब तक खोज निकाली गई औषधियों के नाम क्या हैं , और

(ग) ये औषधियां कहां तक सफल सिद्ध हुई हैं ?

स्वास्थ्य मंत्री (श्री करमरकर) (क) से (ग) । एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रख दिया गया है । [देखिये परिशिष्ट ३, अनुबंध संख्या ४९]

Family Planning

*1030. **Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri:** Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to state.

(a) whether the surgical facilities proposed to be provided for birth control operations in connection with family planning campaign will be limited to urban areas' medical institutions and health clinics only or will they be made available simultaneously in the medical institutes and health centres in rural areas also

(b) the number of surgeons needed for this purpose,

(c) the total expenditure to be incurred annually in this connection,

(d) when this scheme will become operative,

(e) whether there will be any charge for the operations, and

(f) if so, what?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): (a) and (b) A proposal is under consideration to provide facilities both in urban and rural areas In rural areas where facilities may not be available, cases will be referred to District Hospitals

(c) and (d). The proposal will be finalised in consultation with the State Governments.

(e) and (f) The facilities may be provided free to low income groups.

"Triloki Colony" in South Delhi

*1032. **Shrimati Sucheta Kripalani:** Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that the Delhi Improvement Trust had approved the layout plan of a colony named 'Triloki Colony' in the South Delhi;

(b) whether this approved plan of the colony has been scrapped by the Delhi Development Authority, and

(c) if so, what improvements are proposed to be made in the Delhi Improvement Trust approved plan of the colony?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): (a) Yes Sir

(b) Yes Sir

(c) The layout plan of Triloki Colony (now called Bapu Park) in Mubarakpur Kotla area is linked up with the redevelopment of the whole of the Mubarakpur Kotla area A redevelopment plan of that area is being prepared by the Town Planning Organisation

Arhar and Arhar Dal

*1033. **Shri Sinhasan Singh:**
Shri Braj Raj Singh:
Shri P N. Singh:
Shri Jagdish Awasthi:

Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state

(a) the prices of Arhar and Arhar Dal from April to June 1958 and their present prices;

(b) whether the U P Government several times made representations to the Central Government to ban the export of these cereals from U P but the requests were every time turned down;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor, and

(d) whether in view of this steep rising of prices of Arhar and Arhar Dal, the Government will ban their export from U P ?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): (a) A statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha [See Appendix III, annexure No 50]

(b) and (c) No representations were received from the U P Government requesting the Central Government to ban the export of Arhar and Arhar Dal from U P State

(d) U P produces over 40 per cent of the total production of Arhar in the country and it does not seem desirable to impose restriction on the export of Arhar from U P as that would create difficulties for the traditional recipients of Arhar from that State

Prices of Pulses

*1034. **Dr. Ram Subhag Singh:** Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state

(a) whether prices of pulses and particularly of Arhar pulse have shot up to the extent of over Rs 40 per maund in recent weeks in Eastern U P and Bihar,

(b) if so, the causes thereof, and

(c) what efforts are being made by Government to bring down the prices?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): (a) No, Sir

(b) Does not arise

(c) The following measures have been taken to keep the prices of pulses in check:

(i) Commercial export of pulses has remained banned since February, 1956,

(ii) Forward trading in all pulses, including Arhar pulses, was banned with effect from 17th July, 1958,

(iii) Restrictions have been imposed on the advance of credit by banks against stocks of pulses.

Supply of Wagons for Movement of Gur

*1035. **Shri Goray:**
Shri Jadhav:

Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the fact that refusal of the Central Railway authorities to supply more than 30 wagons per day to move Gur from the production centres of Kolhapur, Sangli, Nira and Karad is adversely affecting the farmers as well as the traders in that area;

(b) whether it is a fact that while the Southern Railway is willing to supply the requisite number of wagons the Central Railway is not willing to do so in spite of repeated requests by the people concerned and

(c) if so what steps Government propose to take to remove the bottleneck?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) It is not a fact that the Central Railway has refused supplies exceeding 30 wagons per day for movement of Gur from Kolhapur, Sangli, Nira & Karad

(b) Till the last week of December 1958 the Central Railway was accepting and transhipping all the Gur traffic which the Southern Railway was offering at Ghorpuri It is only from the 4th week of December 1958 that the Central Railway had to regulate acceptance and transhipment of Gur traffic from the Southern Railway This was due to the traffic being in excess of the transhipment quota at Ghorpuri and the junction quota *via* Dadar for the Western Railway, as the entire traffic is for destinations on the Western Railway.

(c) All possible steps are taken to utilise the transhipment capacity at Ghorpuri and the Junction capacity at Dadar to the fullest extent.

Abandonment of Jabalpur Foundry Project

*1036. Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri R. C. Majhi:
Shri S. M. Banerjee:
Shri Ram Shankar Lal:

Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any loss has been incurred by Government due to the abandonment of Jabalpur foundry project;

(b) if so, the amount thereof;

(c) what are the reasons for abandoning the project; and

(d) whether the materials and machinery for the project have been disposed of and how far this has made good the loss?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) to (d) The matter is being examined with reference to the observations made by the Public Accounts Committee in Para. 23 of the 11th Report (Second Lok Sabha) and a Memorandum will be placed before them in consultation with the Accountant General, Posts & Telegraphs The required information would become available to the Members as soon as the Public Accounts Committee have examined the matter.

West German Agricultural Delegation

*1037. **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:** Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No 569 on the 4th December, 1958 and state:

(a) whether Government have since received the report from the West German Agricultural Delegation which visited this country with a view to assist India's agricultural development; and

(b) if so, whether a copy of the same will be laid on the Table?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

हिमाचल प्रदेश में लकड़ी के बारे में सर्वेक्षण

*१०३८. **श्री पद्म देव :** क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या हिमाचल प्रदेश के चम्बा और मण्डी जिलों में लकड़ी और इमारती लकड़ी का सर्वेक्षण करने के लिये नियुक्त की गई समिति ने अपना काम पूरा कर लिया है ; और

(ख) यदि नहीं, तो उस का काम कब तक पूरा होगा ?

खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री (श्री अ० प्र० जैन) : (क) टिम्बर डिमान्ड (लोकल) इन्क्वायरी कमेटी [The Timber Demand (Local) Enquiry Committee] ने मंडी जिले में सब का कार्य दिसम्बर १९५८ में पूरा कर लिया है । चम्बा जिले में कार्य मंडी मौसिम के समाप्त होने के बाद आरम्भ किया जायेगा ।

(ख) कार्य जितना मुमकिन होगा, जल्दी से जल्दी पूरा किया जायेगा ।

American Liberty Ships

*1039. **Shri D. C. Sharma:** Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No 561 on the 4th December, 1958 and state the further progress made in connection with the purchase of American Liberty Ships?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): There has been no further progress so far. As already stated earlier, there is now little or no advantage in our trying to acquire these vessels, which are becoming older and older day by day and therefore less and less attractive to our shipowners.

Selling of Mixed Flour and Wheat in Delhi

*1040. **Shri Vajpayee:** Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the malpractice of selling mixed flour and wheat has increased considerably in Delhi lately; and

(b) if so, the steps taken to check this?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): (a) Some unscrupulous traders may try to mix imported wheat or atta with indigenous wheat or atta but there is nothing to indicate that this malpractice has increased in Delhi lately.

(b) The following measures have been taken to prevent a mixture of imported wheat or atta with indigenous wheat or atta:

(1) No dealer can sell or store imported wheat or atta unless he is authorised by Government.

(2) The dealers who have been allowed to sell imported wheat or atta made out of imported wheat are not permited to deal in indigenous wheat or atta made out of such wheat.

Re-orientation of Community Development Movements

*1041. **Shri Harish Chandra Mathur:** Will the Minister of Community Development and Co-operation be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have come to any decision regarding the reorientation of Community Development movement; and

(b) what steps, if any, are proposed to be taken in that direction during 1959-60?

The Deputy Minister of Community Development and Co-operation (Shri B. S. Murthy): (a) The programme has been revised with effect from 1st April, 1958 on the lines indicated in the pamphlet known in the Ministry as Green Pamphlet, copies of which are available in the Library.

The C.D. Programme is undergoing a shift in emphasis so as to further help develop local leadership which may be able to assume greater responsibility for development. This involves building up of people's representative institutions at the village level, e.g. Panchayat, Co-operative, etc., and to arrange their collaboration with other voluntary organisations e.g., Yuvak Mandals, Mahila Mandals, etc. It would also involve building up people's representative institutions at Block and District levels.

(b) Action is contemplated in the following directions:—

(i) Progressively to bring about, wherever necessary, a reorganisation of the Panchayats into compact homogeneous social units calculated to foster the growth of community spirit for the common welfare.

(ii) Enactment of revised Panchayat Legislation in the States with a view to delegating adequate power and responsibility to the Panchayats, and augmenting their resources.

(iii) Broad-basing of Panchayats by formation of Functional Sub-Committees and co-opting suitable persons willing to serve the community.

(iv) Training of Panchayat personnel at all levels.

(v) Execution of the local works portion of the block schematic budget through the Panchayats.

(vi) Pooling of resources of the different welfare Departments and Boards at the block level and their utilisation through the Panchayats.

(vii) Intensification of the programme of Gram Sahayaks' Training in agriculture and other subjects.

(viii) Orientation training of non-official members of Block Development Committees.

(ix) Study Camps of MPs and M.L.As.

Rourkela-Barsua Railway Line

*1042. **Sardar Iqbal Singh:** Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1075 on the 17th December, 1958 and state:

(a) the progress made so far in the construction of railway line from Rourkela to Barsua iron mines, and

(b) the expenditure incurred thereon so far?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) An overall progress of 75 per cent has been achieved to the end of February, 1959

(b) Rs 3 36 crores upto the end of January, 1959

Calcutta Telephone Automatisation Project

Shri Subodh Hansda:
*1043. **Shri S. C Samanta:**
Shri R. C. Majhi:

Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) the total capital outlay of the Calcutta Telephone Automatisation Project during the Second Five Year Plan;

(b) total amount spent so far,

(c) total number of new connections given through the automatic exchange,

(d) whether the working expenses have gone down as a result of automatisation; and

(e) if so, by what amount as compared to pre-automatisation period?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) Rs. 217 42 lakhs net (Estimated).

(b) Approximately Rs. 172 lakhs upto 31st December, 1958.

(c) 22,280 direct exchange lines and 31,000 telephones (Approx.) upto 31st January, 1959.

(d) No, but size and ultimate capacity of system have been greatly increased.

(e) Does not arise.

T B. in Delhi

*1044 **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:** Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to state the nature of measures taken or proposed to be taken to fight T B in Delhi?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): A statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha [*See* Appendix III annexure No 51]

Dakotas

*1045 **Sardar Iqbal Singh:** Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No 278 on the 27th November, 1958 regarding replacement of overaged Dakotas flying on various routes in the country and state the steps taken so far in this regard?

The Deputy Minister of Civil Aviation (Shri Mohiuddin): The question of selection of a suitable aircraft to replace the Dakota is still under consideration

Blank Grenade on Railway Track

*1046. **Shri D. C. Sharma:**
Shri Jadhav:

Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a blank grenade was found lying near the railway track between Kandrori and Mir-

thal stations on the Pathankot-Jullundur section of the Northern Railway on the 26th February, 1959; and

(b) if so, what efforts are being made to trace the culprits?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) Yes. A blank grenade was found near the railway track between Kandrori and Mirthal railway stations on 25-2-59 and not on 26.2 1959.

(b) According to the opinion of the Ammunition Expert of the Army it was a dummy 3" grenade and did not contain any explosive It appears that this material was left by some army personnel during the course of their training and no foul play is suspected. No case, therefore, has been registered by the Government Railway Police

Locomotives

1546 { **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:**
Shri Rameshwar Tantia:
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri Bibhuti Mishra:

Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state

(a) the total number and types of locomotives manufactured in TELCO, Jamshedpur during 1957-58 and 1958-59 so far,

(b) the cost of each locomotive,

(c) the total number and types of locomotives manufactured in Chittaranjan Locomotive Works during the same period,

(d) the cost of each locomotive;

(e) the total number and types of locomotives imported from foreign countries, country-wise, during the same period;

(f) the cost of each locomotive; and

(g) the total amount of foreign exchange incurred on their import?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) to (g). A statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha. [*See* Appendix III, annexure No 52.]

Re-Modelling of Jaipur Station

1547. **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:** Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1172 on the 9th December, 1958 and state:

(a) the amount spent up-to-date on the re-modelhng of Jaipur Station;

(b) whether the entire project of remodelling has been completed; and

(c) if not, the date by which this work will be completed?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) Approximately Rs 16,50,000/-.

(b) Over 98 per cent has been completed

(c) By about end of May 1959

Posts and Telegraphs Offices in Punjab

1548. { **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:**
Shri D. C Sharma:
Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi:

Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to lay a statement on the Table showing:

(a) the total number of post offices of all categories, telephone and telegraph offices, and telephone exchanges which were proposed to be opened in Punjab during 1958; and

(b) the number of such offices actually opened during the said period separately and District-wise?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha. [*See* Appendix III, annexure No. 53]

Wheat Cultivation

1549. Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state the additional area brought under wheat cultivation during 1958 (State-wise)?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P Jain): The All India Final Estimate of Wheat for 1958-59 has not yet become available

Jute Cultivation

1550 Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state the total area under jute cultivation during 1957 and 1958 (State-wise)?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P Jain): A statement giving the required information is laid on the Table of the Sabha [*See* Appendix III annexure No 54]

Cheque System in Post Offices in Marathwada (Bombay)

1551. Shri Pangarkar: Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state the names of post offices where cheque system has been introduced in the Marathwada region of Bombay so far?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): The information is as follows

Names of Head Offices.	*Names of Sub Offices*
Aurangabad	Aurangabad City
Nanded	Aurangabad Cantt
Osmanabad	AOC Records P O
Parbhani	Nanded Town
	Parbhani Station
	Sadar Adalat

Construction of Bridges in Bombay State

1552. Shri Pangarkar: Will the **Minister of Transport and Communications** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No 2265 on the 18th September, 1958 regarding construction of bridges in Bombay State and state

(a) whether the information has since been collected, and

(b) if so, whether it will be laid on the Table?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) and (b). Yes It will be laid on the Table of the Sabha shortly

Railway Sidings in Hazaribagh

1553. Qazi Matin: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that the Railway authorities (Eastern Railway) have entertained applications for construction of Railway sidings for a number of private collieries in the district of Hazaribagh

(b) if so, whether the lessees have objected to the construction of the sidings at the instance of their sub-lessees working in these collieries; and

(c) whether Government are aware that the sub-lessees working in these collieries have defaulted payment of rents and royalties, and have thus subjected themselves to ejectment at any time for this default?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S V Ramaswamy): (a) Yes, Sir, but the constructions are on private siding terms, the party bearing the full cost of the provision

(b) Yes

(c) Yes The lessees through their solicitors, intimated the Eastern Railway Administration that they have filed ejection suits against some defaulting sub-lessees and also intend to file suits against similar other defaulters

If the sub-lessees are ejected from the properties, the Railway will stop supply of wagons to their private sid-

ings and ask them to remove whatever portion of their permanent way materials is on Railway land.

Passenger Traffic at Nangal Dam Station

1554. Shri Daljit Singh: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) the number of in-coming and out-going passengers at Nangal Dam Station, Northern Railway, in 1957-58; and

(b) whether this line is profitable or not?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) The number of in-coming and out-going passengers at Nangal Dam Station in 1957-58 was 89,516 and 1,40,172 respectively.

(b) The Rupar-Nangal Dam section is running at a loss.

Over-bridge at Kesinga Station

1555. Shri P. K. Deo: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1703 on the 17th December, 1958, and state the further progress since made for the construction of an over-bridge at Kesinga Railway Station on the South-Eastern Railway?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): The State Government's approval to the site is still awaited.

Akbarpur-Tanda Line

1556. Shri Kalika Singh: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether the amount of Rs. 10 lakhs out of Rs. 32.74 lakhs, the total estimated cost of the Restoration of Akbarpur-Tanda line on the Northern Railway, as included in the Railway Budget of 1958-59, has been fully utilized;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the time by which the work will be completed?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). The Project has not been saictioned as the financial implications and allocation of the costs of restoration are still under consideration of the Board.

Railway Officers

1557. Shri Onkar Lal: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are posts like Establishment Inspectors, Employment Inspector, Labour Welfare Inspectors, Settlement Inspectors, Personnel Inspectors, Co-operative Inspectors, Sports Inspectors and Law Inspectors on Railways;

(b) the total number of such permanent and temporary posts on Western Railway in each scale of pay, in each divisional headquarters office; and

(c) the nature of duties and works that these categories perform?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) Such posts exist on Railway excepting posts of Establishment Inspectors and the designation Settlement Inspectors.

(b) and (c) Two statements are laid on the Table of the Sabha. [*See* Appendix III, annexure No. 55.]

Telephone Facilities in Ferozepur Division

1558. Shri Daljit Singh: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the stations where telephone facilities exist in the Ferozepur Division of Northern Railway; and

(b) the names of the stations where these facilities will be provided during 1959-60?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) Names of Railway Stations on Ferozepur Division of Northern Railway where telephone facilities exist on Railway Account:

1 Amritsar
2. Faridkot
3 Fazilka
4 Ferozepore Cant
5 Goraya
6 Hoshiarpur
7 Jullundur Cant
8 Jullundur City
9 Kot Kapura
10 Lehra Gaga
11 Ludhiana
12 Malerkotla
13 Pathankot Jn
14 Sangrur
15 Sunam
16 Talwandi
17 Uklana Jn

(b) Names of Railway Stations on Ferozepore Division of the Northern Railway where telephone facilities are expected to be provided on Railway Account during 1959-60

1 Abohar
2 Batala
3 Bhagtanwala
4 Chheharata
5 Ferozepore City
6 Giddar Baha
7 Gurdaspur
8 Jagraon
9 Jandiala
10 Kapurthala
11 Malout
12 Moga Tehsil
13 Nawashahr Doaba
14 Palampur Punjab
15 Patti
16 Phagwara
17 Phillaur Jn.
18 Qadian
19 Tarn Taran
20 Verka

Telephone Connections in Punjab

1559. **Shri Daljit Singh:** Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of applications still pending for installation of telephones in Amritsar and Jullundur districts of Punjab at each exchange as on the 31st January, 1959,

(b) the time by which they will be provided with telephones; and

(c) the number of new connections given at these Exchanges during 1957 58?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur) (a) to (c) A statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha [See Appendix III, annexure No 56]

Construction of National Highways in Punjab.

1560 **Shri Daljit Singh:** Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state

(a) the amount provided in the Second Five Year Plan period for the construction of National Highways in Punjab

(b) the amount spent so far and

(c) the total mileage constructed so far?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur). (a) The plan provides for works the estimated cost of which aggregates to Rs 366 72 lakhs Progress of expenditure during the Second Plan is expected to be about 60 per cent of the estimated completion cost viz Rs 220 lakhs The balance will spill over to the third Plan

(b) Rs. 83.86 lakhs (upto January 1959).

(c) Improvement of roads 87 miles
New Construction of roads 13 miles Bridges (Beyne and Ghaggar).
2 Nos.

Minor Irrigation Schemes in Himachal Pradesh

1561. Shri Daljit Singh: Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) the amount sanctioned for minor irrigation in the Himachal Pradesh for the year 1958-59, and

(b) the amount utilised so far?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P Jain): (a) Rs. 20 00 lakhs

(b) According to the information received from the Himachal Pradesh Administration a sum of Rs 4,00,400/- had been utilised up to January, 1959

Maximum Prices of Foodgrains

1562. Shri Daljit Singh: Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have a proposal to fix the maximum prices of foodgrains in the country to keep the food situation under control; and

(b) if so, the approximate prices of the different foodgrains proposed to be fixed?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P Jain): (a) and (b). The Government have already fixed maximum controlled prices of certain foodgrains in eleven States including one Union territory. A statement showing the prices fixed for different varieties of foodgrains in the various states in laid on the Table of the Sabha. [See Appendix III, annexure No. 37.]

Uniform Prices for Foodgrains

1563. Shri Daljit Singh: Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased be to state:

(a) whether Government propose to fix uniform prices for foodgrains all over the country; and

(b) if so, at what stage this proposal stands?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise

Workshop at Podanur on Southern Railway

1564 Shri Nanjappa: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) the present position regarding the signalling and tele-communication workshop at Podanur, Sourthern Railway, and

(b) when will it be expanded and a research section attached?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) The physical progress of the Signal & Telecommunication Workshop at Podanur as on 31st January, 1959 is as under:—

Machinery	52%
Structural portion	86%
Electrical portion	30%

The Workshop is functioning at Podanur since April, 1958 and the monthly production of about Rs. 1½ lakhs has been achieved. Full production of about Rs. 2 lakhs per month is expected to be achieved early in 1960.

(b) There is no proposal under consideration for further expansion and/or attaching Research Section

Utilization of Cultivable Waste Land

1565. **Shri Rajendra Singh:**
Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:
Shri Rameshwar Tantia:

Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of India propose to set up a High Power

Committee to go into the question of proper utilisation of cultivable waste land in the country;

(b) whether the terms and conditions of the proposed Committee have been decided; and

(c) if so, what are they?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A P. Jain): (a) No proposal to appoint such a Committee is at present under consideration

(b) and (c) Do not arise

T. B Patients.

1566 Shri Subodh Hansda: Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to state

(a) The amount of grant sanctioned for Dhubulia (West Bengal) Aftercare and Rehabilitation T B Centre,

(b) when this centre was started,

(c) the number of T B patients benefited by this Centre during 1957-58 and 1958-59, and

(d) how many trained men have been given rehabilitation grants and whether all of them have been established in life?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): (a) Rs 1,12,500

(b) The centre has not yet started The construction work for the Centre is in progress and it is expected to be completed by the end of December, 1959

(c) and (d) Do not arise

Research work on Cholera and Plague

1567. Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to state the nature of progress achieved so far in reviewing the progress of research work on plague, cholera other epidemic diseases?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): The progress so far made in the research work on plague, cholera and other epidemic diseases is as follows:

Plague:

Studies in Plague are being sponsored by the Indian Council of Medical Research and attention is being focussed on the mechanism of persistence of Plague in some endemic areas and on the chemical and enzymatic make up of the plague bacillus The Plague Research Centre at Dehra Dun established by the Uttar Pradesh Government in collaboration with the World Health Organisation had made studies about the transmission of Plague by rodents The mechanism of the persistence of Plague and particularly the part played by wild rodents have been studied at the Plague Centre at Dehra Dun

Cholera:

The Indian Council of Medical Research have made an extensive investigation in the Cauvery Delta which is one of the endemic areas of Cholera in the Country This study involved a group of 30 villages with a population of 60,000 persons The population was kept in continuous observation for a period extending upto two years The results of this study failed to provide a clue to the understanding of the inter-epidemic phase of cholera

Studies were also conducted on the role of the fish especially Hilsa fish, and other aquatic fauna in the maintenance of endemicity and the spread of cholera Neither this nor a subsequent investigation into the possibility of mutation of cholera vibrio occurring in fish provide any clear picture yet of public health significance, though the need for continuing the studies has become apparent Further studies have also been conducted by the Indian Council of Medical Research on the bio-chemical and immunochemical aspects of cholera vibrio and it is hoped that some of these studies may lead to the preparation of cholera vaccines with greater immunising power than the existing one

The Haffkine Institute, in 1957, investigated into the evaluation of drugs against Cholera and they found that "Neomycin" one of the recently discovered antibiotics could prevent the death of infant rabbits suffering from Cholera, if the drug is given orally at a fairly early stage of infection.

The Pasteur Institute, Coonoor, undertook the following studies in Cholera during the year 1957:—

(i) The minimum dosage of vibrious with which an infection could be produced in guinea-pigs (ii) the effect of serial passage of V. Cholerae in guinea-pigs and (iii) the behaviour of strains of V. Cholerae freshly isolated from an epidemic

Influenza:

Since 1952 the Indian Council of Medical Research has been making studies at the Influenza Centre at Coonoor aimed at analysing the antigenic features of the Indian strains of Influenza The first type 'A' prime virus strain of Influenza isolated in Coonoor in August 1950, was found to belong to Liverpool sub-type Subsequent studies at the Coonoor Research Centre showed that all outbreaks of Influenza from 1950 to 1954 have been caused by strains closely related to Liverpool type. Besides this, extensive serological investigations have been carried out by the Influenza Centre in various parts of India and from these investigations it was found that type "A" virus is in evidence in the cities of Madras, Palamcottah, Bombay, Vishakapatnam, Bangalore and in some parts of Assam, Mysore and Kerala; while 'B' type virus is in evidence in Bombay, Jamshedpur and Coimbatore. The Coonoor Centre works in close collaboration with the World Influenza Centre at London set up by the World Health Organisation This Centre also conducted the following studies on the Influenza virus:—

(1) Serological;

(2) the action of formaldehyde on the haemagglutination titres of Influenza virus strains;

(3) studies on mutation and recombination of Indians strains of influenza virus; and

(4) studies on bacteria isolated from the cases of influenza.

Poliomyelitis:

The Indian Council of Medical Research established in Bombay a Poliomyelitis Research Unit in the Pathology Department of the Grant Medical College, with the object of studying the epidemiology of the disease in and around Bombay. As a result of the studies, the Indian Council of Medical Research published a review of the existing knowledge of poliomyelitis in India and this knowledge was analysed with particular reference to the development of Salk vaccine and its utilisation in India as a measure of mass prophylaxis

Encephalitis:

The experts at the Virus Research Centres, Poona, Coonoor and Lucknow set up by the Indian Council of Medical Research have isolated a large number of viruses from stools of the patients suffering from the disease. Studies in connection with the identification of these viruses are in progress.

Railway Lands

1568. Pandit D N. Tiwary: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No 1155 on the 9th December, 1958 and state:

(a) the reasons for not settling 40,000 acres of cultivable lands with the agriculturists; and

(b) the estimated loss to the Railway due to non-settlement of these lands?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) The surplus cultivable railway land is licens-

ed temporarily for cultivation to the individual cultivators through the State Governments. It is upto the State Governments to promote the usage of the land made over for licensing. The Railways on their part follow up as far as practicable.

(b) The object of licensing land is not to earn revenue but to assist in the 'Grow More Food' Compaign. Therefore, the question of loss or profit does not arise. Even otherwise, it would not be possible to estimate the income that would have been derived had all the surplus railway land been brought under cultivation, as the rate of revenue per acre that would have been realised, very much differs in different States as well as in different localities within the same State.

Fair Price Shops in Dehra Dun

1569. **Shri S. M. Banerjee:** Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether fair price shops exist in all the Central Government undertakings in Dehra Dun;

(b) if so, whether employees residing in villages are also entitled to get foodgrains from such shops; and

(c) if not, the reason for their exclusion?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): (a) and (b). It is not the policy of the Government to open fair price shops exclusively for the employees of a Central Government undertaking or institution When a fair price shop is opened in a particular locality, the benefit is derived by the entire population of that locality. Fair price shops exist at present in various localities of Dehra Dun City and in other parts of Dehra Dun District and the residents, including employees of the Central Government, are entitled to purchase foodgrains from these shops.

(c) Does not arise.

Central Tractor Organisation Employees

1570 **Shri S. M. Banerjee:**
Shri Tangamani:
Shri A. K. Gopalan:
Shri Ram Krishan:
Shri Vajpayee:

Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether 150 technical personnel under Central Tractor Organisation have ben declared surplus to the requirement; and

(b) whether they are being provided with alternative jobs?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): (a) and (b). 113 out of 657 persons whose posts had become surplus because of reduction in the number of workable tractors left with the CTO, were finally declared surplus on 31-12-1958. The rest were all given alternative employment. Since then, 18 more persons have been provided alternative jobs and efforts are continuing to find alternative jobs for the remaining 95 persons also.

डाक तथा तार कर्मचारियों के लिये कल्याण बोर्ड

१५७१. **श्री भक्त दर्शन :** क्या परिवहन तथा संचार मंत्री ६ दिसम्बर, १९५८ के अताराकित प्रश्न संख्या ११८६ के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि .

(क) क्या डाक तथा तार विभाग के कर्मचारियों के लिये कल्याण बोर्ड द्वारा अब तक सिफारिश की गई योजनाओं के ब्योरे का एक विवरण पटल पर रखा जायेगा ; और

(ख) उनमें से प्रत्येक के सम्बन्ध में अब तक क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

परिवहन तथा संचार मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री राज बहादुर) : इस सम्बन्ध में सभा-पटल पर एक विवरण रखा गया है [देखिये परिशिष्ट ३, अनुबंध संख्या ५८]

Nagarjuna Sagar Project

1572. { Shri Nagi Reddy:
Shri Ramam:

Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of foreign exchange that is essential for the construction of Nagarjuna Sagar Project;

(b) the amount asked for the years 1958-59 and 1959-60; and

(c) the amount sanctioned so far?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): (a) About Rs. 280 lakhs.

(b) 1958-59 About Rs. 30 lakhs
1959-60 About Rs. 90 lakhs.

(c) Release of foreign exchange equivalent to about Rs. 45·59 lakhs has so far been sanctioned.

Late Running of Trains

1573. Shri S. M. Banerjee: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a number of trains reached and started late on the 31st December, 1958 at Delhi Junction Station;

(b) if so, the names of those trains and the period of late arrival and departure; and

(c) the reasons for the same?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) Yes.

(b) A statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha. [See Appendix III, annexure No. 59.]

(c) (i) On 31-12-58, dense fog on several sections of the Northern Railway created conditions under which trains could not keep time.

(ii) As Delhi station is dealing with a large number of trains, the running of one incoming train out of path during the peak hours of traffic results in a number of other trains suffering detentions in consequence.

(iii) Late start due to late arrival of corresponding rake link from different sections

(iv) Connection of certain important trains.

(v) Detaching and attaching of bogies etc.

दिल्ली में मुर्गी पालन फार्म

१५७४. { श्री नवल प्रभाकर :
श्री सिद्धनंजप्पा :

क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि .

(क) दिल्ली में इस समय कितने मुर्गी पालन फार्म हैं ;

(ख) इनसे औसत कितने अण्डे प्रति मास की पैदावार है ;

(ग) क्या यह दिल्ली की मांग को पूरा करने के लिये पर्याप्त है ; और

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो सरकार इस संबंध में क्या प्रयत्न कर रही है ?

खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री (श्री अ० प्र० जैन) : (क) ४५

(ख) लगभग २०,०००

(ग) जी नहीं ।

(घ) दिल्ली में अंडों का उत्पादन बढ़ाने के लिये निम्न कदम उठाये जा रहे हैं:-

(१) अण्डे आधारित मुर्गियों और मुर्गों की सप्लाई के लिये दिल्ली प्रशासन का विकास विभाग एक मुर्गी फार्म चला रहा है ।

(२) वैज्ञानिक ढंग पर मुर्गी-पालन भवन बनवाने के लिये, मुर्गी-पालकों को २

खपरैल छत वाली घर से या मुर्गी-पालन-भवन की कुल कीमत का ५० प्रतिशत, जो भी दोनों में कम हो, के रूप में सहायता दी जाती है ।

(३) मुर्गी-पालकों को तकनीकी सलाह और सहायता दी जाती है, जिस में रानीखेत और माता की बीमारी के रोकने के लिये मुफ्त में टीके लगाना शामिल है । उनको मुर्गी-पालने के सामान की उपलब्धी में तथा मुर्गियों की उत्पादित वस्तुओं के बेचने में भी सहायता की जाती है ।

(४) एक दिन के मुर्गी के बच्चों को पालने के लिये सहायता भी स्वीकार की जाती है ।

दिल्ली में बीज के फार्म

१५७५. श्री नवल प्रभाकर क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि दूसरी पंचवर्षीय योजना के अन्तर्गत दिल्ली में बढ़िया बीज उत्पन्न करने के लिये फार्म बनाने की योजना स्थगित कर दी गई है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ; और

(ग) इस समय दिल्ली प्रशासन के अन्तर्गत कितने फार्म हैं ?

खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री (श्री अ० प्र० सेन) (क) जी नहीं ।

(ख) प्रश्न ही नहीं होता ।

(ग) आजकल कोई बीज के फार्म नहीं हैं । क्रमश. ४० एकड़ और ४७ एकड़ के दो फार्मों के लिये दो ब्लाकों में स्थान देख लिये गये हैं और जमीन को प्राप्त करने के लिये नोटिफिकेशन जारी कर दिया गया है ।

Vending Licence at Bhatni Junction Station

1576. **Shri Biskwanath Roy:** Will *the Minister of Railways be pleased* to state:

(a) whether the policy of Railway Administration regarding the Departmental Catering at important Railway Stations has been changed;

(b) if not, whether it is a fact that the Railway Department has acted recently against this policy at Bhatni Junction Station in North Eastern Railway;

(c) whether it is a fact that while Railway Departmental vending was running at profit at that important station, a vending licence has been given to some firm which has no existence at that place; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) No.

(b) No.

(c) and (d). Departmental vending was running at a profit.

The previous contract for the vending at Bhatni station had to be terminated. The work was then taken over tentatively for departmental operation pending appointment of a suitable contractor so as to provide uninterrupted service to public.

The contract has since been awarded to a suitable contractor.

Travelling on Footboards of Trains

1577. **Shri D. C. Sharma:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to *state the number of persons* who, while travelling on footboards of trains, fell down and died during 1958-59 so far?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): 59

Central Health Service Scheme

1578. { Shri D. C. Sharma: Shri J. B. S. Bist:

Will the Minister of Health be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1303 on the 2nd September, 1958, and state the further progress made in the constitution of the Central Health Service?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): The Cadre strength of the Service at the initial constitution has since been fixed. The Ministry of Law has now advised that the Central Health Service Rules should be framed before the Service is formally constituted. These rules are under examination at present. The Service will be constituted as soon as the rules are published.

Fruit Preservation Units in Orissa

1579. **Shri Panigrahi:** Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No 105 on the 12th February, 1958 and state:

(a) whether the 4 small scale fruit preservation units proposed to be established in Orissa have been established;

(b) whether the sanctioned amount for this purpose during the year 1957-58 has been spent; and

(c) where the proposed units have been situated?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): (a) and (b): Yes, Sir.

(c). Two Units are located at Cuttack, and one each at Angul and Paralakhemundi

Epidemic Diseases in Delhi

1580. **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:** Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state the nature of measures adopted or proposed to be adopted to fight epidemic diseases in the capital of India?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): Measures adopted or proposed to be adopted to fight epidemic diseases in Delhi are as follows:—

1. Chlorination of water supply in urban areas and drinking water wells in rural areas.

2. Proper supervision as regards removal of refuse and filth and use of D.D.T. and gammaxine as insecticides for strict fly control.

3. Intensification of small-pox vaccination/revaccination and cholera inoculation on mass scale and immunization of children below 10 years of age through Maternity and Child Welfare Centres and Schools.

4. Promulgation of emergency regulations under the Epidemic Diseases Act, 1897 within the Union Territory of Delhi to enforce:—

(a) Strict control on the sale of articles of food and drink;

(b) Removal of all infectious cases to the Infectious Diseases Hospital, Delhi; and

(c) Disinfection of infected premises

5 Adequate arrangements of medical facilities in the Infectious Diseases Hospital, Delhi, and at the site for proper treatment and isolation of all infectious cases.

6 Intensification of Health Education measures and requesting the public to take boiled water and hot food and to avoid the use of common utensils and the attendence of public places.

7. Special watch is kept to immunize the floating population such as domestic servants and labourers working at brick kilns and glue factories.

8. Additional vaccinators/inoculators are appointed as and when necessity arises

9. Adequate arrangements are made to supply vaccine lymph to the

staff detailed for vaccination purposes.

10 Anti-epidemic drugs are stored to meet emergencies that may arise during any epidemic disease

11 The services of maternity staff are also utilised for carrying out vaccination, and infants and toddlers attending the M & C W Centres are immunised against small-pox

12 The area of Delhi Municipal Corporation has been divided into zones and to each zone has been attached a team of municipal doctors for carrying out anti-diptheria inoculations on a mass scale

13 The contacts below 10 years are given prophylactic diptheria inoculation In addition the contacts are also examined for carrier factor in the Corporation Health Laboratory, New Delhi and suitable action is taken by the health authorities concerned to prevent them from attending schools or offices till their throat swabs are reported negative for diptheria

Re-Modelling of Bolpur Railway Station

1581 **Shri Subiman Ghose:** Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state

(a) the amount spent on re-modelling the Bolpur Station (Shanti Niketan) on Eastern Railway during 1958-59 so far, and

(b) whether any change has been effected in the third class waiting shed at the time of re-modelling?

The **Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan):** (a) No expenditure was booked during the year 1958-59 The total expenditure incurred on this work so far is Rs 1 69 lakhs.

(b) No

Issue of Licences for Sugar Factories

1582 **Shri M R Krishna:** Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state

(a) whether Government has given any licences to new sugar factories;

(b) if so, how many co-operative sugar factories have received licences during 1957-58, and

(c) how many of the co-operative sugar factories in Andhra Pradesh have requested for licences and how many have been actually given licences and other assistance?

The **Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P Jain):** (a) and (b) Yes, Sir 54 licences have been granted since the coming into force of the Industries (Development & Regulation) Act, 1951 In 1957-58, 7 licences were granted, of which 6 were for establishment of co-operative sugar factories

(c) In all, 10 applications were received Licences were granted to 6 applicants One of these was subsequently revoked as the society concerned failed to take effective steps to establish the factory within the specified time limit The remaining four applications were rejected on grounds of non-availability of spare capacity for further licensing

Chittaranjan Locomotive Workshop

1583. **Shri Aurobindo Ghosal:** Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state

(a) what is the foreign exchange spent for importing the component parts of locomotives manufactured in Chittaranjan Locomotive Works since 1953-54, and

(b) what is the percentage of components manufactured in India since 1953-54?

The **Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan):** (a) and (b) A statement is laid on the Table of the House [*See* Appendix III, annexure No 60]

Wharfage and Demurrage Charges

1584. **Shri Aurobindo Ghosal:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether any amount is due to Railways from private firms on account of wharfage and demurrage since 1954-55;

(b) if so, what is the amount due; and

(c) the names of the firms from whom it is due?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) Yes.

(b) Rs. 140 lakhs (Approximately upto 31-12-1958).

(c) A statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha. [*See* Appendix III, annexure No. 61.]

Hawkers in Delhi

1585. **Shri Vajpayee:** Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken so far or proposed to be taken to check the nuisance of unlicenced hawkers in the limits of the New Delhi Municipal Committee;

(b) whether it is a fact that rules for hawkers were framed in 1930 and they have never been strictly observed; and

(c) whether there is a proposal to construct community service tenements for small traders and to persuade offices and schools to establish canteen facilities absorbing the hawkers in the canteens?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): (a) The New Delhi Municipal Committee have reported that regular anti-hawker staff consisting of one Sanitary Inspector, two Assistant Sanitary Inspectors and six beldars with police help consisting of one Head Constable and six constables round up the unauthorised hawkers in New Delhi every day. As regards the steps proposed to be taken, a comprehensive scheme to deal with the hawkers problem is under consideration of the Committee.

(b) The rules for control of hawkers were framed in 1930 and are being enforced as far as possible.

(c) There is no such proposal under consideration of the New Delhi Municipal Committee.

Missing Powers and Telegraphs files

1586 **Shri Subodh Hansda:**
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shrimati Mafida Ahmed:

Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that about 3000 important files from the Office of the Chief Controller of Telegraph Stores, Calcutta are missing;

(b) if so, how these files went out of office; and

(c) what steps have been taken in the matter?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) A loss of about 4300 files from the office of the Chief Controller of Telegraph Stores, Calcutta was reported in November, 1958. Of these 1170 were due for destruction and the rest were old records.

(b) The loss was discovered on 25th November when certain files were found missing. Enquiries made revealed that a large number of files had been removed from the rack.

(c) Departmental and Police investigations are in progress and the results of these inquiries are awaited.

Tripura Municipal Act

1587. **Shri Bangshi Thakur:** Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) whether there was a proposal to repeal the old Municipal Act of Tripura and to introduce the Bengal Municipal Act instead;

(b) if so, the difficulties due to which the new Act has not been introduced so far; and

(c) when those difficulties will be removed?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): (a) Yes.

(b) and (c). A Bill repealing the existing Tripura State Municipal Act and a draft Notification extending the Bengal Municipal Act, 1932 with necessary modification to suit local conditions have now been drafted and are being finally scrutinised in consultation with the Ministry of Law. It is hoped that the necessary legislation will be undertaken shortly.

हिमाचल प्रदेश में सहकारी ऋण समितियां

१५८८. श्री पद्म देव : क्या सामुदायिक विकास और सहकार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) हिमाचल प्रदेश में इस समय कितनी सहकारी ऋण समितियां काम कर रही हैं ;

(ख) इन समितियों की १९५८ में कितनी पूंजी लगी हुई थी ; और

(ग) योजना के अनुसार १९५८ में इन समितियों को सरकार द्वारा कितनी सहायता दी गई ?

सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार उपमंत्री (श्री ब० स० मूर्ति) : (क) ५८८ कृषि और ५३ दूसरी ऋण समितिया ३० जून १९५८ तक।

(ख)

(रुपए लाखों में)

आकड़ों को हजार तक सीधा कर लिया गया है

	अंश पूंजी	परिचल पूंजी	पूंजी नियोजन
कृषि ऋण समितियां	१२.७४	४१.०१	९. २२
दूसरी ऋण समितियां	२.२८	४.६२	०.२७

(ग) १९५७-५८ में इन समितियों को कोई आर्थिक सहायता नहीं दी गई।

Irrigation Projects

1589. Shri Jadhav: Will the Minister of **Irrigation and Power** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that major decisions were taken in the last meeting of the Irrigation Ministers of all States and the Minister of Irrigation and Power of the Central Government held at Hyderabad regarding the switch-over to minor irrigation programmes from major irrigation projects; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): (a) No such meeting of Irrigation Ministers of all States was held by this Ministry. However, a Regional Minor Irrigation Conference of the Agriculture Ministers of the Southern States was held by the Ministry of Food and Agriculture at Hyderabad in July, 1958, mainly to review the progress of minor irrigation works, their maintenance etc. No proposal regarding the switch-over to minor irrigation programmes from major irrigation projects was discussed.

(b) Does not arise.

Railway Saloons at Bolpur Station

1590. Shri Subiman Ghose: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state how many saloons came to Bolpur railway station, Eastern Railway between 22nd to 24th December, 1958?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): On 23rd and 24th December, 1958, one West Bengal State Saloon, occupied by the Governor of West Bengal, was at Bolpur station of the Eastern Railway.

Cattle Dung

1591. **Shri M. R. Krishna:** Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have evolved a scheme to minimise the loss in soil fertility which results due to the wide use of cattle dung for fuel purposes, by the introduction of generators;

(b) if so, whether Government have any scheme to manufacture the generators;

(c) whether they will be supplied to rural areas or only to a few selected places; and

(d) what will be the minimum price fixed for each generator?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): A design of the Village Model of Cow Dung Gas Plant, that is simple in construction and operation and suitable for a unity family of a farmer in villages, was evolved at the Indian Agricultural Research Institute in 1953 and tested for actual operation in the homes of farmers in 12 villages around Delhi. After its successful working for 2 years steps were taken to popularise the plant in the country. A leaflet describing the installation and operation of the plant has been prepared which is distributed freely in response to numerous inquiries that are being received from farmers all over the country. Popular articles in vernacular language papers in different States have been published.

Facilities for training in installation of the plant have been provided at Indian Agricultural Research Institute for State Development and Agricultural Departments as well as private institutions and farmers. An actual working model of the plant is maintained at Indian Agricultural Research Institute for demonstration and training purposes. Facilities are also provided for free service of a technical assistant for actual installation of demonstration plants in any State whenever needed.

The gas plant has been demonstrated at two Exhibitions of the Farmers' Forum conventions in 1956 and 1957 and in the India-1958 Exhibition.

Government Schemes for popularising gas plants are in operation in Bombay, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh States. It has been suggested to the State Governments that they should have at least one such plant in each Community Development Block.

No loss of the manurial constituents present in dung takes place in the process. The removal of only the heat constituents in the form of gas, makes the residue, actually a richer manure than the original dung. This has been proved by practical tests on crop growth conducted in the Indian Agricultural Research Institute.

The cost of the Cow Dung Gas Plant is estimated at Rs. 350.

Import of Wheat

1592. **Shri Mohan Swarup:** Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether the ingredients of any sample of the imported wheat are examined and analysed in any Government Laboratory; and

(b) if so, with what results?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): (a) Samples of each consignment of imported wheat are analysed in the Government laboratories at the ports and in Delhi.

(b) Wheat has generally conformed to the specifications laid down in the contracts.

Claims against N. E. Railway

1593. Shri Mohan Swarup: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to lay on the Table a statement showing:

(a) the steps taken by the Administration of North Eastern Railway to settle legitimate claims for compensation prior to the institution of suits in order to avoid paying costs of suits for compensation and of costs of defending suits; and

(b) in how many suits for compensation filed during the years 1955-56, 1956-57 and 1957-58 did the Administration of North Eastern Railway apply for adjournments?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S V. Ramaswamy): (a) The steps taken are as under:

(i) Every effort is made to dispose of all cases of claims for compensation expeditiously.

(ii) Claims for compensation are not repudiated unless there are adequate grounds for repudiation which can be sustained in a court of Law.

(iii) Appeals against repudiation are normally dealt with by officers at a level higher than that at which the claims were originally repudiated.

(iv) Claims cases, where disposal is delayed, are specially reviewed with a view to finalising them as quickly as possible.

(v) As soon as notices under Section 80 of the Civil Procedure Code are received, the cases are specially reviewed by an officer not below the Senior Scale in rank to ensure that no case which should be settled, is taken to court.

(b) Separate statistics are not maintained nor it is possible to collect such statistics now without spending undue time and labour.

However, it is true that adjournments have had to be obtained in many cases, as the time allowed by Courts for filing written statements or for arranging evidence is often short, particularly having regard to the fact that in quite a number of cases, instructions have to be obtained and witnesses arranged from other Railways, which takes time.

Claims Cases on N. E. Railway

1594. Shri Mohan Swarup: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Questions Nos. 109 and 110 on the 12th August, 1958 and state:

(a) the reasons because of which the North Eastern Railway does not maintain any account of the costs incurred by it in the depending suits for compensation in the civil courts and of costs allowed against it for adjournment of hearings in civil, courts, and of costs awarded against the Railway in civil cases;

(b) whether the administration of North Eastern Railway take any steps to settle claims for compensation after the receipt of notice of claims under Section 77 of the Indian Railways Act and legal notice under Section 80 C.P.C; and

(c) if so, the nature of those steps?

The Deputy Minister for Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) The rules do not require separate statistics to be maintained for these item costs, which are booked merged with certain other appropriate items of expenditure.

(b) Yes.

(c) On receipt of notices of claim under section 77 of the Indian Railways Act IX of 1890 efforts are made to dispose of the claims expelitiously. Delayed cases are separately watched.

As soon as further notices under Section 80 of the Civil Procedure

Code are received, the cases are specially reviewed to ensure that a final decision is quickly reached and that room is not given for the cases to be unnecessarily taken to court

Training for Co-operative Secretaries

1595. **Shri Aurobindo Ghosal:**
Shri S. C Samanta:
Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:

Will the Minister of Community Development and Co-operation be pleased to state:

(a) whether a training course has been started for Co-operative secretaries; and

(b) if so, when and where?

The Deputy Minister of Community Development and Co-operation (Shri B. S. Murthy): (a) and (b) A statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha [*See* Appendix III, anexure No. 62].

Chambal Project

1596. **Shri Pangarkar:** Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state whether the recommendations of the Irrigation and Power team on Chambal Project have since been implemented?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): A statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha. [*See* Appendix III, annexure No. 63.]

Removal from Service of Railway Employees

1597. **Shri Vajpayee:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state the number of railway employees (category-wise) removed from service under Rule 148 of Indian Railway Establishment Code since 1947 upto date?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): Railway employees are not removed from service under Rule 148 of the Indian Railway Establishment Code but their services are terminated. The number of railway employees whose services were so terminated during the 12 years, from 1947 to 31.1.59 on Indian Railways except South Eastern and Eastern is as follows:

Class I.	Nil
Class II.	1
Class III	102
Class IV.	21.

Information in respect of these two Railway Administrations is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Security Arrangement for Wayside Stations Staff

1598 **Shri Vajpayee:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state.

(a) the steps taken to ensure security of life and property of the wayside stations staff;

(b) whether Government have received a suggestion from the wayside stations staff that railway quarters on wayside stations be brought under the Railway Protection Force instead of the State Police, and

(c) if so, Government's reaction thereto?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) Safety of the railway employees posted to the wayside stations is primarily the responsibility of the State Governments who arrange for adequate protection through the Civil Police concerned In order, however, to create confidence amongst the staff Armed detachments of the Railway Protection Force are sent to vulnerable places and police requested to take adequate action

(b) and (c) Representations for posting of Railway Protection Force staff were received from the Railway employees of Erode and Tambaram stations on the Southern Railway which could not be agreed to as the protection of wayside station staff is

beyond the jurisdiction of the Railway Protection Force. Such requests are, however, immediately atended to and brought to the notice of the District Police concerned.

Bridges on National Highway No. 26.

1599. Pandit J. P. Joytishi: Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) the progress made so far to construct the bridge across the river Narmada on National Highway No. 26 near Burmanghat; and

(b) the details about the two other bridges proposed to be constructed on the rivers Dehar and Derma on the same Highway in between Saugar and Burmanghat?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) Tenders for construction of a bridge across the river Narbada at Burmanghat were invited twice but the responst was not satisfactory, the tendered rates being very high. On inviting further quotations from several firms of repute one quotation was received which is more favourable The State Government have been advised on the 9th February 1959, to finalise the contract after obtaining elucidation from the tenderer on certain points brought out during scrutiny

(b) As regards, the bridge over the river Dehar, sanction has been accorded to the estimate amounting to Rs 5,01,900 on the 16th February, 1959 for the work.

There is no proposal for the construction of a bridge over Derma river on Saugar-Narsinghpur Road.

उत्तर प्रदेश को खाद्यान्नों का संभरण

१६००. **श्री जुझवक्त राय :** क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि ३० जनवरी, १९५९ को झांसी में लगभग ३६ औरतों ने खाद्यान्न की भीषण कमी के कारण अनाज की दूकानों पर हमला करके खाद्यान्न लूट लिया था; और

(ख) क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार ने उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार को खाद्यान्न की इस कमी को दूर करने के लिये अधिक खाद्यान्न देने का निर्णय किया है जिससे कि झांसी में खाद्यान्न की पर्याप्त मात्रा में संभरण किया जा सके ?

खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री (श्री अ० प्र० जैन) (क) उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार द्वारा यह सूचित किया गया है कि ३० जनवरी, १९५९ को तीस चालीस अनपढ़ स्त्रियां झांसी में हरदीगंज की नाज मंडी में अपने घर खर्च के लिये अनाज खरीदने गईं। उनमें से कुछ दुकानदारों से अनाज का भाव ताव करने लगीं और दूसरी स्त्रियों ने दुकान पर से अनाज उठाकर तथा उसे बखेर कर अशान्ति पैदा कर दी। शीघ्र ही पुलिस घटना स्थल पर पहुंच गई और सतरह गिरफ्तारियां की। भारतीय दंड विधान की धारा १४७/४२६/३८० के अन्तर्गत एक मुकदमा दर्ज कर लिया गया है और इसकी जांच की जा रही है। गिरफ्तार की गई स्त्रियों को बाद में जमानत पर छोड़ दिया गया।

(ख) राज्य सरकार के पास पर्याप्त मात्रा में खाद्यान्न का भण्डार है और केन्द्रीय भण्डार से और अधिक अन्न उसकी उचित आवश्यकता की पूर्ति के लिये दिया जा रहा है।

D.V.C. Canal

1601. Shri Subiman Ghose: Will the Minister of **Irrigation and Power** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the regulators at chain Nos. 83, 20, 105, of D.V.C. Canal, originally Eden canal branch No 1 passing through several villages of District Burdwan, West Bengal, have been removed by D.V.C. authorities;

(b) if so, the quantum of the lands which became fallow due to non-supply of canal waters;

(c) whether there is any proposal to construct a regulator at chain No. 105; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): (a) The old regulators at chain Nos 83 and 105 have been dismantled. There is no regulator at chain No. 20.

(b) No lands have become fallow due to the dismantling of the Regulator at Chain No 83 as the Canal has been so designed at this point that the level of water will be high thus ensuring supply of canal water to the areas served by that Regulator. The position in respect of the Regulator at Chain No 105 is being ascertained.

(c) Yes.

(d) Information in this respect is being collected and will be laid on the table of the House as enarly as possible.

C D. and NES in Punjab

1602. Shri Daljit Singh: Will the Minister of **Community Development and Cooperation** be pleased to state the total amount given to the Punjab State during 1958-59 so far under the following heads:

(i) the Community Projects, and

(ii) the National Extension Service?

The Deputy Minister of Community Development and Cooperation (Shri B. S. Murthy): The amount allocated to the Government of Punjab on account of Central share of expenditure on the CD Programme for 1958-59 is Rs. 128:10 lakhs, including Rs. 55·16 lakhs as loan.

The distinction between CD and NES Blocks has been abolished with effect from 1-4-1958.

Railway Coolie Sahayog Samiti

1603. { Shri P. G. Sen:
Shri Bholanath Biswas:

Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Railway Coolie Sahayog Samiti at Katihar, North East Frontier Railway, has been formed;

(b) when it was registered;

(c) the date of termination of the first contract given to the Assam Roadways, Katihar; and

(d) the date on which the handling labour contract to the Assam Roadways, Katihar, was extended for three years?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) Yes.

(b) It is understood to have been registered in July, 1958

(c) 31-8-60

(d) Does not arise in view of the first contract expiring only on 31-8-60

Posts and Telegraphs Building at Pithorgarh

1604. Shri J. B S. Bist: Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No 1539 on the 11th September, 1957 and state:

(a) whether the construction of Posts and Telegraphs Building at Pithorgarh has since been completed;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(c) when it will be completed?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) Not yet.

(b) The construction has not been resumed on account of certain difficulties. The C.P.W.D. had to call for tenders thrice, as no suitable tender on the basis of estimated cost was

received. The contractor has now been selected finally in November, 1958.

(c) The work is expected to be completed within the financial year 1959-60.

Pandu-Garo Hills Rail Line

1605. Shri Basumatari: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to construct a Railway line from Pandu to Garo Hills *via* Goalpara; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) No, Sir The proposal is not included in the railway's Second Five Year Plan

(b) Does not arise

Shifting of a Railway Line

1606. Shri Basumatari: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state

(a) whether the Government of Assam have submitted any proposal to shift the Railway line running through centre of Gauhati to southward from Kamakhya to Narangi, and

(b) if so, what action has been taken so far?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) Yes, Sir

(b) The proposal is under examination and the Government of Assam will be required to bear the costs of any deted investigations

Multi-Purpose Irrigation Projects

1607. Shri L Achaw Singh: Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state·

(a) whether it is a fact that a large amount of money is going to be surrendered during the current financial year under multi-purpose Irrigation Projects; and

(b) if so, the amount thereof?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): (a) The reply is in the negative.

(b) Does not arise.

वाशिंगटन जाने वाला रेलवे प्रतिनिधि-मंडल

१६०८. **श्री मोहन स्वरूप :** क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या यह सच है कि जून मास में रेलवे मजदूर संघ का एक प्रतिनिधि मण्डल, विश्व बैंक से वित्तीय सहायता प्राप्त करने के लिए वाशिंगटन जायेगा ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसका ब्योरा क्या है ,

(ग) इसके परिणामस्वरूप कितनी वित्तीय सहायता मिलने की आशा है ;

(घ) द्वितीय योजना के अन्तर्गत रेलवे के विकास कार्यों के लिए कितनी धनराशि की आवश्यकता है , और

(ङ) अब तक इस प्रयोजन के लिए कितनी धन-राशि की सहायता मिल चुकी है ?

रेलवे उपमंत्री (श्री शाहनवाज खां) : (क) इस समय ऐसा कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है।

(ख) और (ग) सवाल नहीं उठता।

(घ) दूसरी पंचवर्षीय योजना में रेलवे के लिए ११२१ ५ करोड़ रुपये निर्धारित किये गये हैं। विदेशी मुद्रा-विनिमय पर ३८५ करोड रुपये खर्च का अनुमान है।

(ङ) अब तक विदेशी से ऋण और सहायता के रूप में १५०·८६ करोड रुपये मिल चुके हैं।

कृषि विश्वविद्यालय

१६०९. श्री मोहन स्वरूप क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या सरकार भारत में कृषि को प्रोत्साहन देने के लिए एक कृषि विश्वविद्यालय स्थापित करने का विचार कर रही है

(ख) इस समय देश में कितने कृषि कालेज हैं, और

(ग) उनका विवरण क्या है और उनमें कितने छात्र अध्ययन कर रहे हैं ?

खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री (श्री अ० प्र० जैन) (क) भारत सरकार ने रुद्रपुर में एक कृषि विश्वविद्यालय की स्थापना के लिये उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार को वित्त सहायता देनी मजूर कर ली है।

(ख) और (ग) एक विवरण सभा-पटल पर रख दिया गया है [देखिये परिशिष्ट ३, अनुबन्ध संख्या ६४]

Master Plan for Flood Control in Kashmir

1610. Shri Siddananjappa: Will the Minister of **Irrigation and Power** be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government of Jammu and Kashmir has sent a Master Plan for Flood Control in Kashmir to the Central Flood Control Board, and

(b) if so, the broad outlines of the plan?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): (a) The Government of Jammu and Kashmir have sent to the Central Water and Power Commission a master plan for flood control and drainage in the Kashmir Valley

(b) The broad outlines of the plan are as follows:—

(1) *For the reach of the river Jhelum from its source to Padshahibag:*

Use of low-lying nambals on the left bank of the Jhelum as detention basins, raising and strengthening of embankments on the river Jhelum and protection of low-lying villages at an estimated cost of Rs 449 24 lakhs

(2) *For the reach of the river Jhelum from Padshahibag to Wular Lake:*

Improvement of the supplementary channel, reopening of some nallas, strengthening of embankments and miscellaneous works on the river Jhelum's tributaries like Sindh, Dodghganga, Sukhnagh and Ferozepore Nellas at an estimated cost of Rs 275 62 lakhs

(3) *For the reach of the river Jhelum from Wular Lake to Khadnavar*

Improvement of outfall channel, diversion of the Pohru into the Wular Lake, diversion of Ningli *nallah* into Haigum *jheel* and soil convervation measures in the catchments of the Pohru, Ningli and other hill torrents at an estimated cost of Rs 1332 38 lakhs

Wheels and Axles

1611 Shri Morarka: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of wheels and axles purchased from Tata Iron and Steel Company, Limited, Jamshedpur, every year since 1952-53,

(b) the price at which they have been purchased,

(c) whether they are purchased from any other source, and

(d) how do these prices compare with the import prices?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a), (b) and (d). A statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha. [*See* Appendix III, annexure No. 65.]

(c) Yes; from abroad.

Airlines Corporation

1612. Shri N. R. Munisamy: Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) the gross receipt of Airlines Corporation during 1957-58 and 1958-59; and

(b) the amounts paid or book-adjusted by the Central and State Governments for travel undertaken at Government cost?

The Deputy Minister of Civil Aviation (Shri Mohiuddin): (a) 1957-58 Rs. 926.07 lakhs. 1958-59 (upto 30th November, 1958) Rs 694.59 lakhs.

(b) The Indian Airlines Corporation do not compile separately figures of receipts in respect of travels undertaken at the cost of the Central and State Governments.

Contributions to Farmers Conventions

1613. Shri N. R. Munisamy: Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) the amounts of contribution State-wise given to the Farmers Conventions held annually at Talkatora Gardens, New Delhi; and

(b) whether the accounts of Conventions are submitted to Government and audited by Government auditors?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): (a) The following grants were sanctioned by the Government of India to the Farmers' Forum, India, for some of their activities including the holding of All-India and Regional Conventions:

Year	*Amount*
1. 1957-58.	Rs. 80,000.
2. 1958-59.	Rs. 70,000.

(b) The accounts of the Forum are required to be furnished to Government duly audited by a firm of Chartered Accountants in accordance with the terms governing the grant of financial assistance.

बक्सर-आरा रेलवे लाइन का बढ़ाया जाना

१६१४. **श्री सरजू पांडे** : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या यह सच है कि चौसा क्षेत्र (बिहार) तथा दिलदार नगर (उत्तर प्रदेश) के निवासियों से सरकार को एक अभ्यावेदन मिला है जिस में इस बात की मांग की गई है कि बक्सर-आरा रेलवे लाइन को मुगलसराय तक बढा दिया जाये, और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस सम्बन्ध में क्या कार्रवाही की गई है ?

रेलवे उपमंत्री (श्री सें० वें० रामस्वामी) . (क) और (ख). ऐसा कोई प्रतिवेदन नहीं मिला है। बक्सर आरा और मोगलसराय, इन तीनों स्टेशनों के बीच रेलवे लाइन मौजूद है और ये स्टेशन पटना-मोगलसराय मुख्य लाइन पर स्थित है।

Promotion of Non-Gazetted Staff

1615. Shri Onkar Lal: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1557 on the 27th April, 1956 and state:

(a) whether the selection procedure for promotion of non-gazetted staff has since been amended in consultation with labour; and

(b) if so, what is the latest procedure?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) Yes.

(b) A statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha. [*See* Appendix III, annexure No. 66.]

Cases Registered under Section 379 I.P.C.

1616. Shri Onkar Lal: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cases registered under Section 379 I.P.C. on all Railways in the year 1958-59 so far;

(b) number of cases closed as untraced; and

(c) what steps Government propose to take to bring down the number specially after giving powers to Railway Protection Force personnel?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) and (b). Figures are not available with Railways and have been called for from State Governments.

(c) The Railway Protection Force have been given limited powers in regard to search and arrest under the Act. However they keep liaison with the State and Railway Police for prevention and detection of crime.

Re-employment of retired Railway Employees

1617. Shri Onkar Lal: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Class I, II, III and IV staff re-employed after retirement together with the category and scale of pay in the year 1958-59 so far;

(b) the reason for the shortage of suitable staff for promotion in these categories; and

(c) the steps proposed to be taken to remove the shortage other than re-employment of retired personnel?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) A statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha. [*See* Appendix III, annexure No. 67.]

(b) It was more expedient and cheaper to re-employ experienced personnel to man posts particularly those created to meet the constructional requirements of the new schemes and projects under the Second Five-Year Plan.

(c) Wherever possible, direct recruitment is resorted to, against anticipated permanent vacancies. Technical Training Schools have also been opened on Railways for training of fresh recruits for technical posts.

Air-Conditioned Trains

1618. Shri Onkar Lal: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that full capacity of first class air-conditioned accommodation in Frontier Mail and deluxe trains is not utilized in the greater part of the year except in busy season;

(b) the capacity of first class air-conditioned accommodation in Frontier Mail and deluxe trains on Bombay-Delhi section;

(c) the extent to which it was utilized since January, 1958 to January, 1959; and

(d) the reasons because of which unavailed accommodation is not replaced during slack season by third class?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) Yes.

(b) 28 berths daily by the Frontier Mail and 20 berths bi-weekly by the Air-conditioned Express train.

(c) A statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha. [*See* Appendix III, annexure No. 68.]

(d) The overall average occupation of the air-conditioned class accommodation works out to 61 per cent.

on Frontier Mail and 40 per cent. on the Air-conditioned Express train.

The occupation on individual days will be substantially higher than the average.

The Frontier Mail is well patronized throughout the year and there is no slack season as such

As the Air-conditioned Express train has only one first class air-conditioned coach, it is not possible to replace the unavailed air-conditioned class accommodation by third class Further, even the non-air-conditioned third class accommodation already provided on the tram is not fully utilised during the slack season.

Use of Hindi on Railways

1619. **Shri Onkar Lal:** Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state·

(a) whether there is any Advisory Board for suggesting ways and means for the progressive use of Hindi on Railways; and

(b) if not, whether Government propose to set up any Advisory Board for the purpose?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) No Sir

(b) There is no such proposal at present

Diversion of Jamuna River

1620. **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:** Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to state·

(a) whether it is a fact that River Jamuna has been steadily receding towards its eastern bank near Delhi; and

(b) if so, the nature of the steps taken or proposed to be taken for diversion of Jamuna towards the city side?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): (a) and (b). Since 1955, the summer stream in the Yamuna has often been receding to the left bank away from the intake works after monsoons In order to train the stream to flow to the right bank of the river where the intake wells are situated, a barrage is being constructed at Wazirabad

Bhatinda-Moga and Harike Railway Line

1621 **Sardar Iqbal Singh:** Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state

(a) whether Government have taken any decision in regard to the construction of the proposed railway line to link Bhatinda-Moga and Harike Stations on the Northern Railway; and

(b) if so, at what stage the matter rests at present?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) No such proposal is under consideration of the Government

(b) Does not arse

Derailments of Goods Trains

1622. **Sardar Iqbal Singh:** Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of derailments of goods trains which have occurred during 1958 and 1959 so far on the Northern Railway, month-wise;

(b) the loss sustained by the Railway thereby; and

(c) the causes for such derailments?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) Figures are as under:—

Month	No. of Goods train Derailments.
January 1958	9
February 1958	11
March 1958	14
April 1958	21
May 1958	12
June 1958	14
July 1958	18
August 1958	16
September 1958	12
October 1958	22
November 1958	9
December 1958	10
January 1959	11
TOTAL (for 13 months)	179

(b) The approximate cost of damage to Railway property was Rs. 2,11,111.

(c) A cause-wise analysis is given below:

(i) Failure of Railway staff	140
(ii) Failure of equipment.	14
(iii) Accidental (i.e. for which none is held responsible)	12
(iv) Cause not yet finalised	13
	179

Alternate Assam Rail Link

1623. Sardar Iqbal Singh: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 728 on the 9th December, 1958 and state:

(a) whether the report of the survey of the alternate Assam Rail Link has since been finalised;

(b) estimates of costs for the completion of the project; and

(c) the names of places where stations are proposed to be located?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) No Sir.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Procurement of Rice from Punjab

1624. Sardar Iqbal Singh: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any representation from the Government of Punjab regarding the procuring of rice by the Central Government agencies in the State;

(b) if so, what is the nature of the representation; and

(c) what action Government propose to take on the representation?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P Jain): (a) The Central Government have not set up an organization of their own for purchase of rice in Punjab. The Government of Punjab have been purchasing rice on behalf of the Centre. Hence, the question of a representation by the Government of Punjab regarding the procurement of rice by the Central Government agencies in that State does not arise

(b) and (c) Do not arise

Nurses in Railway Hospitals

1625. Sardar Iqbal Singh: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the number of nurses in the Railway Hospitals in Northern Railway is not adequate;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) the number of vacancies in the nursing department of the Northern Railway Hospitals for the last six months; and

(d) the reasons for not filling up these vacancies so far?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) Sanctioned strength is adequate.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) 28.

(d) (i) Poor response to the advertisements issued by the Railway Service Commission, Allahabad (ii) Some of the candidates borne on the panel do not turn up for appointment when offered.

Exploitation of Water Resources in Punjab

1626. **Sardar Iqbal Singh:** Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received the Master Plan for exploitation of Water Resources in Punjab; and

(b) if so, the action taken thereon?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): (a) The answer is in the affirmative

(b) Comments of the Central Water and Power Commission have been forwarded to the Chief Engineer, Punjab, for further consideration by the Punjab Government

The object of preparation of Master Plan at the present time is to evolve schemes and indicate them in outline so that their relative features and economics can be judged with a view to the allotment of priorities later on, for investigation and implementation As such, the question of any specific action on the part of the Centre on the Master Plan, does not arise at present.

Basic Amenities at Railway Stations

1627. **Sardar Iqbal Singh:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to provide minimum basis facilities to all the stations before funds are spent on providing extra amenities to certain important stations on Northern Railway;

(b) what is the amount set apart for the current year and the nature of the amenities; and

(c) how much is to be spent on the Northern Railway and names of stations provided with extra amenities?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) The allocation of priorities and screening of needs is regulated through the Railway Users Committees and every endeavour is made to secure as judicious and balanced a distribution of funds available as is practicable.

(b) A provision of Rs. 2.71 crores has been made in the Budget for 1958-59 A statement showing the nature of the various amenities works is laid on the Table of the Sabha. [*See* Appendix III, annexure No. 69].

(c) Out of the above provision, a sum of Rs. 30 lakhs has been allotted to the Northern Railway. A statement showing the names of the stations where other amenities are proposed to be provided during the current year is laid on the Table of the Sabha [*See* Appendix III, annexure No. 70.]

Electrification of Stations

1628. **Sardar Iqbal Singh:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state the names of stations in Northern Railway to be electrified and the names of stations which will be taken up for electrification during the current year?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): A statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha. [*See* Appendix III, annexure No. 71.]

उत्तर रेलवे पर भोजन प्रबन्ध के ठेके

१६२९. **श्री जगदीश अवस्थी** क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) उत्तर रेलवे मे खाद्य सामग्री के ग़ैर-सरकारी ठेकेदारों को शनै. शनैः ठेके देना बन्द करने के लिये जो नीति अपनाई गई है उस का ब्यौरा क्या है , और

(ख) क्या इस सम्बन्ध में कोई परिपत्र जारी किया गया है ?

रेलवे उपमंत्री (श्री शाहनवाज खां) : (क) खान-पान व्यवस्था का स्तर क्या होना चाहिये, ठेकेदारों के सामने इसका एक नमूना पेश करने के उद्देश्य से उत्तर और दूसरी रेलों क कुछ चुने हुए स्टेशनो पर विभागीय खान-पान व्यवस्था (departmental catering) चालू की गयी है ।

इस सम्बन्ध में आधारभूत नीति यह है कि रेलों में खान-पान की विभागीय व्यवस्था और ठेकदारी व्यवस्था, दोनों चालू रहें । इसी लिये इस समय विभागीय खान-पान व्यवस्था के विस्तार का विचार नही है । केवल उन्ही स्टेशनों पर विभागीय व्यवस्था चालू की जायेगी, जहा जन-हित की दृष्टि से ऐसा करने की जरूरत है और जहा ठेकेदारो का काम सन्तोषप्रद नहीं है ।

(ख) जी नही ।

माल-डिब्बों और पुर्जों के निर्माण के लिये ठेके

१६३०. **श्री जगदीश अवस्थी** क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या यह सच है कि मिंह इंजीनियरिंग वर्क्स, कानपुर को, जिसे माल-डिब्बे और पुर्जे बनाने का ठेका दिया गया है, कोई ऋण अथवा अनुदान दिया गया है , और

(ख) यदि हां, तो कितना ?

रेलवे उपमंत्री (श्री शाहनवाज खां) : (क) जी नहीं ।

(ख) सवाल नहीं उठता ।

टूंडला कालेज, उत्तर रेलवे

१६३१. **श्री जगदीश अवस्थी** . क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) उत्तर रेलवे के टूंडला इन्टर कालेज में इस समय कितने प्रशिक्षित स्नातक अध्यापक अलग-अलग मिडिल और हाई स्कूल की कक्षाओ को पढा रहे हैं , और

(ख) क्या उन सब को रेलवे बोर्ड के दिनाक ३१ मई, १९५५ के परिपत्र के अनुसार वेतन दिया जा रहा है ?

रेलवे उपमंत्री (श्री शाहनवाज खां) : (क) रेलवे इन्टरमीडिएट कालेज, टूंडला मे १३ ट्रेंड ग्रेजुएट अध्यापक है जिनमें से १० हाई स्कूल की कक्षाओ को और ३ मिडिल स्कूल की कक्षाओ को पढा रहे हैं ।

(ख) जी हा ।

अम्बियापुर और ज़ीरक स्टेशनों के बीच रेल दुर्घटना

१६३२ { श्री अर्जुन सिंह भदौरिया / श्री अनगर :

क्या रेलवे मत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या १५ फरवरी, १९५९ को १७६ डाउन माल गाडी की अम्बियापुर और ज़ीरक स्टेशनो के बीच दुर्घटना हो गयी थी , और

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि उस गाड़ी के गार्ड को अभी नौकरी करते हुए एक महीना भी नही हुआ था ?

रेलवे उपमंत्री (श्री सें० वें० रामस्वामी) (क) १५-२-१९५९ को रात में लगभग १ बजकर ५ मिनट पर जब न० १७६ डाउन सॅटिंग माल गाडी जा रही थी तो उसके एक डिब्बा उत्तर रेलवे के टूंडला-कानपुर सेक्शन

में झींझक और अम्बियापुर स्टेशनों के बीच पटरी से उतर गया ।

(ख) इस गाड़ी के गार्ड को २१-१-५९ से स्वतंत्र रूप से गार्ड का काम करने की अनुमति देने से पहले, रेलवे ट्रेनिंग स्कूल, चन्दौसीमें सैद्धान्तिक (theoretical training) ट्रेनिंग और लाइन पर व्यावहारिक ट्रेनिंग (Practical training) दी गयी थी

Gratuity to Ex-employees of Cash Contractors of Northern and Western Railways

1633. Shrimati Sucheta Kripalani: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have sanctioned payment of gratuity to all ex-employees of Cash Contractors taken by the Northern and Western Railways;

(b) whether all the concerned employees have been paid the gratuity admissible to them; and

(c) if not, how long will it take to disburse their dues?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) In deciding eligibility for special contribution/gratuity, the service rendered under the contractor by the staff of the Cash and Pay Departments of the ex-N W. and ex-B B. & C.I. Railways is reckoned, but for calculating the amount of special contribution/gratuity, only the service rendered after they were taken over by the Railway is counted.

(b) No.

(c) Steps are being taken to finalise their cases and pay their dues as early as possible.

ट्रैक्टर और लाइट इंजन में टक्कर

१६३४ श्री बालवेदी : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि १७ फरवरी, १९५९ को झांसी और चिरगांव के बीच पहाड़ी बुजुर्ग चौकी पर एक ट्रैक्टर और लाइट इंजन में टक्कर हो गयी थी, जिस के फलस्वरूप ट्रैक्टर चालक की घटनास्थल पर मृत्यु हो गयी और एक व्यक्ति को गहरी चोटें लगीं;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या इस विषय में कोई जांच की गई थी;

(ग) क्या इस दुर्घटना के लिये उत्तरदायी व्यक्ति के विरुद्ध कोई कार्यवाही की गयी है; और

(घ) क्या मृत व्यक्ति के परिवार को कोई आर्थिक सहायता देने के प्रश्न पर विचार किया जा रहा है ?

रेलवे उपमंत्री (श्री सें० वें० रामस्वामी): (क) १७-२-५९ को रात में लगभग ८ बज कर ४० मिनट पर, मध्य रेलवे के झांसी—कानपुर सेक्शन में चिरगांव और परिचा स्टेशनों के बीच मील ७१८/१८ पर बने हुए समतल पार के फाटक पर एक खाली इंजन एक ट्रैक्टर से टकरा गया जिसकी वजह से ट्रैक्टर का ड्राइवर वहीं मर गया और ट्रैक्टर के साथ जो दूसरा आदमी जा रहा था उसे मामूली चोट आई ।

(ख) दुर्घटना के कारण का पता लगाने के लिए जूनियर अफसरों की एक कमेटी ने जांच की है ।

(ग) और (घ). जांच कमेटी की रिपोर्ट मिलने पर आवश्यक कार्यवाही की जायेगी ।

Over-bridge at Katihar Canal Crossing

1635 { Shri P. G. Sen: / Shri S. C. Samanta: / Shri Jhulan Sinha: / Shri Bibhuti Mishra: / Shri Bholanath Biswas:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to the dire necessity of constructing an over-bridge at Katihar

canal crossing on Purnea-Katihar Road;

(b) if so, how far it has materialised; and

(c) when the actual work is expected to commence?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) to (c) Presumably the hon'ble Members are referring to the proposal for construction of an over-bridge at Katihar level crossing on Purnea-Katihar Road. A road over-bridge in replacement of the existing level crossing had been foreseen but in view of the anticipated diversion of most of the vehicular traffic along the realigned State highway, the question of providing a foot-over-bridge instead of a road-over-bridge is under consideration in consultation with the State Government.

Quarters for Railway Employees

1636. **Shri T. B. Vittal Rao:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that on the eve of regrouping of the Railways, some of the staff who were transferred to Northern Railway, exercised their option that they were prepared to be transferred without the provision of quarters for some time to come;

(b) if so, their number; and

(c) how many of them have been provided with quarters?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) Yes.

(b) The number of employees who came on transfer and registered for quarters is 461.

(c) 319 have been provided with quarters.

Strike at Ghaziabad

1637. **Shri Warior:**
Shri Kodiyan:
Shri S. M. Banerjee:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the railway traffic at Ghaziabad was dislocated on the 31st January and the 1st February, 1959; and

(b) whether any action has been taken against any of the railway staff at Ghaziabad in this connection.

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) Yes.

(b) No.

Soft Wood for Match Industry

1638 **Shri V. P. Nayar:** Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Forest Research Institute, Dehra Dun, which conducted extensive research in regard to the suitability of different varieties of soft wood for match industry recommended the use of about 100 different species of soft wood for the purpose; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government to diversify the use of varieties of soft wood by the match industry for box veneers and splints?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): (a) Yes, Sir. Information has been collected on the suitability or otherwise of 93 species of Soft Wood.

(b) The information is being published as a bulletin for the benefit of the industry. The Institute deals with all enquiries on the subject from the industry and gives technical advice whenever required.

12 hrs.

MOTION FOR ADJOURNMENT

Betterment Levy in Punjab

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I have received notice of an adjournment motion from Shrimati Renu Chakravarty It reads:

> "The situation arising out of the imposition of betterment levy by the Punjab Government—on the suggestion and insistence of the Central Government and Planning Commission—resulting in a state-wide mass movement against the levy and widespread repressions, police firings and death of many people".

Apparently it cannot be admitted here. If the situation relates, as it appears to be, to law and order, it would be a State subject. If it is imposition of betterment levy, that also is a State subject There are a few words put in "on the insistence of the Central Government and Planning Commission"

Shrimati Renu Chakravarty (Basirhat): Actually, the amount that has been capitalised has been insisted upon by the Central Government to be paid back immediately Therefore, the betterment levy has been insisted upon. It is the method of capitalisation on which a difference of opinion has arisen, not a question of whether they can pay it back or not The betterment levy is being put upon everybody, whether he actually uses the water or not That is the reason we say that this can only be changed by Parliament. It cannot be changed by the State Government and, therefore, the question does come up here

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Shall we discuss the method of capitalisation here?

Shrimati Renu Chakravarty: Because the betterment levy is being insisted upon by the State Government arising out of the instance of the Central Government, therefore, this has to be taken up over here.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I am sorry I am not yet convinced that we can take it up here. Therefore, I am constrained to withhold my consent so far as this adjournment motion is concerned.

Shri P. S. Daulta (Jhajjar): One word about the betterment levy.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: That we can discuss on some other occasion. So far as the adjournment motion is concerned, I have withheld my consent. (**An Hon. Member:** Something has got to be done). I agree with the hon Member that something has to be done. But that something must be different from this adjournment motion. We shall consider what can be done

Shri Punnoose (Ambalapuzha): It may not come from this adjournment motion It may be the beginning.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: If he only seeks my advice, he may see me in my Chamber. We will discuss. If he gives notice of any other motion, I will consider it.

Shri Muhammed Elias (Howrah): There is a peaceful satyagraha going on Hundreds of people are being arrested. These things should not be allowed to continue

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Should be continue while I am addressing the House? I do not think there is any use discussing it further. It is so clear

Shri Braj Raj Singh (Firozabad). Because of police firing, certain people have been killed. It has become an important question

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I would request hon. Members to consider one aspect. When a decision has been given, that should be accepted. If it is wrong, the Speaker has ruled so many times that he can be convinced afterwards—if there is anything to be said on it. But once a ruling is given, it does not look nice if discussion on it continues in this august body.

Shri Panigrahi (Puri): Are we to understand that the responsibility of the Centre is to receive money from the State and the responsibility of the State is to realise money as they like?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: That would perhaps be for the Law Minister to say.

12.06 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

Budget Estimates of Damodar Valley Corporation

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Hafiz Mohammad Ibrahim): I beg to lay on the Table, under sub-section (3) of Section 44 of the Damodar Valley Corporation Act, 1948, a copy of the Budget Estimates of the Damodar Valley Corporation for the year 1959-60. [*Placed in Library, See* No. LT-1268/59.

Amendment to Motor Vehicles Rules for Manipur

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): I beg to lay on the Table, under sub-section (3) of Section 133 of the Motor Vehicles Act, 1939, a copy of Notification No B.H.I.|67|54-56|S(H)AS(L), dated 17th February 1959 making certain amendment to the Motor Vehicles Rules for Manipur, 1951, published in Manipur Gazette. [*Placed in Library, See* No. LT-1269/59.]

12.07 hrs.

BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE

Allocation of Time for Demands for Grants

The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs (Shri Satya Narayan Sinha): With your permission, Sir, I should like to announce the order of discussion and voting of Demands for Grants for the various Ministries in respect of the General Budget. On the basis of time allocation approved by this House on 6th March, I am also in a position to indicate broadly the schedule of dates on which the Demands are expected to come up. Any changes in this schedule necessitated by unforeseen circumstances will be duly intimated to the House.

The order and dates are—

Department of Atomic Energy	March	16
External Affairs	March	16
	March	17
Education	March	17
Law	March	18
	March	19
Home Affairs	March	19
	March	20
Irrigation & Power	March	23
Health	March	26
Information and Broadcasting	March	29
	March	26
Steel, Mines & Fuel	March	30
	March	31
Works, Housing & Supply	March	31
Scientific Research & Cultural Affairs	April	1
Transport & Communications	April	1
	April	2
Labour and Employment	April	3
	April	6
Food & Agriculture	April	6
	April	7
Rehabilitation	April	7
	April	8
Defence	April	8
	April	9
Community Development & Co-operation	April	9
	April	11
	April	14
Commerce & Industry	April	14
	April	15
Finance	April	16
	April	18

12.09 hrs.

APPROPRIATION (RAILWAYS) NO. 2 BILL*, 1959

The Minister of Railways (Shri Jagjivan Ram): I beg to move for

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*Published in the Gazette of India Extraordinary Part II—Section 2, dated the 9th March, 1959.

payment and appropriation of certain further sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the service of the financial year 1958-59 for the purpose of Railways.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain further sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the service of the financial year 1958-59 for the purpose of Railways".

The motion was adopted

Shri Jagjivan Ram: I introduce* the Bill

INDIAN LIGHTHOUSE (AMENDMENT) BILL†

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): On behalf of the Minister of Transport and Communications, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Indian Lighthouse Act, 1927

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is.

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Indian Lighthouse Act, 1927"

The motion was adopted

Shri Raj Bahadur: I introduce the Bill.

APPROPRIATION (RAILWAYS) BILL, 1959

The Minister of Railways (Shri Jagjivan Ram): I beg to move‡

"That the Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the service of the financial year 1959-60 for the purpose of Railways, be taken into consideration".

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is.

"That the Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the service of the financial year 1959-60 for the purpose of Railways, be taken into consideration".

The motion was adopted.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is

"That clauses 2, 3, the Schedule, clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Long Title stand part of the Bill"

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 2, 3, the Schedule, Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Long Title were added to the Bill.

Shri Jagjivan Ram: I beg to move:

'That the Bill be passed".

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is

"That the Bill be passed"

The motion was adopted

12.09 hrs.

GENERAL BUDGET—GENERAL DISCUSSION

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The House will now proceed with general discussion of the General Budget for which 20 hours have been allotted excluding the time for Government's reply I would like to draw the attention of hon Members to Rule 207(1) which lays down the scope of the discussion of the budget as distinguished from the discussion of the Finance

*Introduced with the recommendation of the President.

†Published in the Gazette of India Extraordinary Part II—Section dated the 9th March, 1959.

‡Moved with the recommendation of the President.

[Mr. Deputy-Speaker]

Bill. Under Rule 207(3), I fix that 15 minutes will be the time ordinarily allowed for every hon. Member except for leaders of Groups who would be allowed up to 30 minutes, if necessary.

Shri S. A. Dange (Bombay City—Central): At the very beginning I wish to make it clear that I would not like to go into the details of all the figure work that is presented in the Budget for the simple reason that, as you might remember, when the Budget was presented, unlike last time—or I mean before that—there were not many sighs and groans in this House. It was received in a sort of stolid calm way and, perhaps, in a way which would lull the country and the House into a sort of expectation of a smooth-sailing economy. Therefore, instead of going into the figures as such, I would like to analyse some of the policies that find a place in the Budget.

Paragraph 3 of the Budget speech gives you, according to the Finance Minister, the characteristics of the economy. The characteristics are cresented in a way which should do predit to the Finance Minister if they were really true. I do not say they are altogether untrue; but I do not think the picture is realistic and correct.

What are the characteristics? He says, first we were confronted with a drop in agricultural production. There was slowing down of industrial production; then, there was a rise in prices and a very serious rise and there was pressure of payments; four characteristics which are quite serious for any economy—let alone an underdeveloped economy like ours. If agricultural production goes down, prices shoot up, industrial production slows down and there is a crisis in foreign exchange, certainly, it is a very serious affair.

Later on, the Finance Minister tells us that he was quick enough or that the Government was quick enough to take corrective steps. And, as soon as the corrective measures were taken, the picture changed. The kharif crops were good. I do not know whether that was due to the corrective measures taken by the Finance Minister or by the Government. It may be a corrective measure by natural agency or somebody. But, in any case, he puts it as his corrective measure. Perhaps so. He says, the kharif crops were good and so the prices started coming down slowly. There was a slight fall in prices. The pressure on foreign exchange was also reduced. There was, of course, a corrective measure: the Bankers' meeting in Delhi and the Minister's visit to New York. Certainly, these could be taken as corrective measures and the pressure on foreign exchange was reduced. So, he says, now the situation is not serious.

He wants, perhaps, to give us a picture of calmness and smugness, though he warns against complacency in his speech at the latter end of his speech. Yet, more or less, what he says is, now you can think calmly and go ahead. It is a picture more or less of complacency.

Now, is it really true when actually we are today finding that whatever little fall there is in prices here and there, people are still running short of food? What the kharif crops are doing is to stimulate the activities of the speculative markets. And, even as late as December or January the Reserve Bank Director was asking the banks: Gentlemen, speculative activity is on the increase; advances for speculation are going on too many and, therefore, once again, we would ask you to exercise caution and limit the advances.

It is not an old picture. This picture given by the Reserve Bank was given, perhaps, at a time when the Finance Minister himself was writing his speech and telling us that things are under control and the situation is

improving. So, in the matter of food, if we look into these things, we will find that he is relying too much, perhaps, on the wheat imports from America. He mentions that as a sort of achievement or a corrective measure or a matter of pride, that the situation is brought in hand by wheat under PL 480. I think about Rs. 140 crores of imports are going to be brought in. The PL 480 aid of Rs. 140 crores is supposed to correct the food situation and stabilise prices; but pumping of credit from the Reserve Bank into the hands of speculators is disturbing that picture again. And that very increase in production of rice and wheat and other commodities about which we hear is being utilised again for hoarding and for stocking for speculative purposes. The hoarders are finding a new policy. They do not now hold in their own godowns. They now ask the peasants to hold the stocks for themselves as they did in the old war days. So, I do not know whether on food policy as well as on the policy on prices, his picture is such a one as would allow us to congratulate him on controlling the disasters in the economy.

Then, about foreign exchange Yes, dollars have come in. But, as I once mentioned, while we welcome the dollars, we should be cautious about them.

An Hon. Member: As of Dulles.

Shri S. A. Dange: For example, we get on the one side wheat for about Rs. 140 crores and those contributions to investments—I do not know how many crores—Rs. 500 crores or so. And, from the other side, as I once mentioned in this House, we get the U.S.-Pakistan Agreement. In the net effect, once again I will repeat that phrase in this House and request the hon. Members to pay serious attention to this; this policy is of wheat and dollars for the stomach and bullets for the back. That is the double-faced policy of American aid. Therefore, I won't mind taking that aid if it comes in a straightforward way in order to build industries here. But, they are not coming in a straightforward way. It is to allure us in order to divert our policy towards dollar aid and to be shot in the back by aid given to Pakistan for military purposes. And, what is the reaction of our Government and our legislators and others in this country?

The reaction is satisfaction for the wheat and dissatisfaction for the bullets that might follow. And, that was typically summed up by the Prime Minister when he was asked: Are you satisfied with the American explanation and he said—Yes and No. This is exactly the characteristic of their approach to this question. Yes and No. That is not policy; that is vacillation. That pact ought to be condemned and denounced as one aimed against our freedom. There is no question of Yes and No. They say, 'Yes' and 'No' because if you say it is unsatisfactory, then PL 480 might vanish and dollars and foreign exchange might vanish. Therefore, they say, 'Yes' and 'No'.

Therefore, if the Budget picture that is given leads us to complacency about this serious situation in economy, then, in that case, our Finance Minister would be doing no good to our country. I am quite sure, according to his own principles he wants to do good to the country. We are not challenging his motives; but the method is wrong and that is why I first drew your attention to the question of the characteristics. When it comes to a question of policy, I might make a reference to the speech of a friend of mine, our Leader in the Rajya Sabha. He has said in his speech on the Budget that it is surprising that the word socialism is nowhere to be found in the Budget. I do not know whether it was a complaint and if it was a complaint, I do not agree with my friend in the Upper House . . .

Shri Raghunath Singh (Varanasi): That is in our heart.

Shri S. A. Dange: For once at least, the Finance Minister and the

[Shri S A. Dange]

Budget had told us the truth that there was no socialism in the Budget We must congratulate the Finance Minister for not bandying words about socialism when really it does not exist in the Budget. I should say that it is a very clear cut statement and nowhere does it create an illusion that this Budget is going forward with socialism (*Interruptions*)

Shri Feroze Gandhi (Rai Bareli): The socialist pattern is there

Shri S. A. Dange: About the pattern, we should ask the textile industry what it is What is the policy in the Budget? The Industrial Policy and the objectives of the Plan are to direct the economy towards socialism and everybody knows that unless the State sector increases its field and strength, socialism is impossible Therefore, for the last two years and especially in the last year, there was quite a keen controversy about the relations between the State Sector and the private sector Unless the State sector succeeds in taking hold of the major fields of industrial production, there could not be any planning, development or rise in the standard of the people because private industry is not interested either in planning or development or in raising the standard of living of the people but only in private profit, true to its nature If private profit making indirectly coincides with social good, there is no difficulty but if it conflicts with social good, then private industry will rather go after the profits than after social good That is the experience of history. There is no question here of Indian capitalist or any other capitalist. That is the very law of capitalism Therefore, if we are striving towards socialism through the Plan, it is axiomatic that the State sector must overwhelm the private sector; it must become the major factor in industrial production to begin with and later on in agricultural production also after a certain stage.

There is a very good summing up of figures in the Budget and the accompanying documents are also there. I want to pose a question to our Finance Minister and he may answer it later on It may not be done in the speech here In the last ten years, how has it developed—the relation between the State sector and the private sector, in the matter of investments, production capacity, etc? What is the relation between these two? We can then analyse how the economy is developing What is the volume of production, how many thousands of crores, controlled by the State sector whose profits go to the treasury? How much is controlled by the private sector? Which one is increasing and which one, decreasing? Or, are they advancing on equal levels? According to our policy towards socialism, the State sector ought to increase absolutely. But if you go into the figures as they are given, I think the race is still being won by the private sector, as even a superficial reading of the figures would show. Nowhere in the Government records do I find an answer to such a question perhaps because they have not yet posed such a question seriously for the economists in the Government circles.

For instance, this question was posed in the First Plan An attempt was made to assess the result—the relation between the State sector and the private sector at the end of the First Plan But as far as I know, we have not given a digest of the thing at the end of the third year of the Second Plan, which has been a crucial year Therefore, I would like to know from the Finance Minister the policy Is it the State sector overwhelming the private sector? We want the private sector to continue True, for sometime, I do want that the private sector should continue because it has to continue So, while it continues, what is the ratio? That is the essential point that is going to decide the

fate of our country, the development of our economy. If you see the import figures for several years as given in the *Economic Survey* for a single item, import of "capital goods," for the private importers and the Government, you will find that the race is still being won by the private sector. Only in the first half of 1958-59, the private capital goods import amounted to Rs. 74 crores while the figure for the Government was Rs. 123 crores. Only here it seems the ratio is changing. But I do not know what has happened in the next six months or what is going to happen in the next year. Therefore, the question is very relevant from the point of view of the development of our economy and I hope the position will be cleared by the Finance Minister while he answers us.

I want to mention one more point about the State sector. I say that there is yet a terrific bundle of contradictions in Government policies. There is the question of capital in the fixed section and then again in the circulation section Who holds the key to circulating Capital in our country or, to put it in simple terms, trading capital? What is the policy in the trading section with the volume of liquid capital which is held by these private traders? What is happening in that sphere? Then, you will find that the question of nationalisation of wholesale trade is being avoided? Nothing is being done in order to clinch the issue. Only a slogan is let loose but letting it loose without a proper plan of action is to warn the fellow who is going to suffer from that wholesale trade nationalisation to enable him to hide himself and to go underground and foil Governmental policies. Now, that is exactly what is happening. In the matter of the policy of our relationship to private capital, we have not yet come to definite conclusions in important fields: development of the State sector, the question of trading policy etc.

Only yesterday, we had certain expression of sentiments from the trading world that met in Delhi. Now, they have come to realise that some compromise must be made and they have suggested a very happy compromise. I wonder if it was the wise tactics of the Finance Minister himself suggesting to them not to go with a frontal attack on the State sector and the Governmental policy but to go in a sort of a guerilla way in order to defeat those forces which want to take hold of private capital . . .

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): I thought that it was your speciality--guerilla activity.

Shri S. A. Dange: There is a little mispronunciation I follow guerilla tactics and you follow gorilla tactics; there is difference between the two.

So, they are now saying this. If you want to do State trading with socialist countries, let the State do it but if you want to trade with the private capitalist countries then let that be left to the private sector—a very fine division of labour so that nobody knows what trade is done and what profits are made If controls are established, they can be defeated; that is the experience with regard to private trade with United Kingdom, America and other capitalist countries. The major volume of trade is still with them. So, now they say: "Gentlemen, traders of the State sector, you trade with the State sector in the socialist countries, and we of the private sector trade with the private capitalists of the capitalist countries". If this division is accepted by the Government, what we will have is an escape of the real cream of trade from the control of State and from the control of the State over investment in State sector of capital. Therefore, what I would suggest to the hon. Finance Minister is to make clear his policies with regard to the next year, with regard to the import-export trade, with regard to the wholesale trade in grains and so on, and the development of State sector, because it is a continuous pressure that foreign private capital should be allowed to be invested

[Shri S. A. Dange]

in private industry. They do not say, only import foreign capital. They say, import and allow us to capture it and invest it in private industry. If that line were to succeed in governmental policies, then there is an end of development of real industry in our country. So for the sake of development of industries I would suggest that State sector be emphasised. Take foreign capital, but on our own conditions. Take it in the State Sector, and if the State sector wants a part of it to be given to the private sector, then let it go there on certain conditions. But let not the private sector have the anarchic liberty of dealing with foreign countries on import, export and investment as they like.

Now, coming to the second point of policy, what is the policy on land? He speaks about agriculture, about prices being brought down, production going up and so on. I would like to know from the Government what is the land policy now, because continuously we are hearing that ceilings on land have to be imposed and co-operatives have to be encouraged if we are to solve the food problem. According to the Finance Minister, for the present at least, the solution of the food problem is PL 480 wheat; that is, they will grow wheat for us in America and we shall import it here, then, later on see what can be done. Our proposal is that the ceiling on land be imposed and that question of policy be vigorously pursued and carried. If it is not carried out vigorously but left to the sweet will of State legislatures without a forceful directive, then the policy would be foiled. It is already being foiled, and if land ceiling do not come in and land is not being properly utilised, in that case we are not going to solve the food problem. Everybody knows that. The Congress benches admit it. What I would plead with them is not to allow certain ministerial circles to play with the policy. Certainly the policy is accepted, but mere acceptance without execution has no meaning. Therefore, on land policy I would like to press upon the attention of the House that they should demand that it be carried out in practice very quickly.

Then, this question of banks advancing loans for speculation is a perpetual question, and I do not think as long as our Finance Minister holds to his fundamental morality of support to stock market and private capital this question of banks advancing loans to speculation will ever be resolved. The only solution would be the nationalisation of big banks and no other solution, and perpetually you will have this question of bank directors being asked not to advance loans and expressing pious wishes about speculation not being encouraged.

Then there is the question of betterment levy. Even before betterment has taken place levy is coming in. It is a strange policy. Just because a canal has been built or a dam has gone up, the peasant is supposed to feel better. In Punjab we are having that picture. Canals are built. In some places more land is getting water-logged than land is getting bettered, and yet the policy is being followed of imposing a levy which does not even take into consideration the fact that some of the costs ought to go over to industry. Even about that there has been a lot of controversy and a solution is not being found out, because they have not yet decided how much the peasant is bettered. An imaginary figure is accepted and it is imposed on the peasant. With the existing taxes it becomes a heavy burden. They have to protest and they are protesting.

Shri Morarji Desai: May I know how betterment levy is relevant to the Budget. It is not a part of the Budget at all.

Shri Bimal Ghose (Barrackpore): Everything is relevant to the Budget.

Shri Morarji Desai: It is not part of it.

Shri S. A. Dange: If he had not spoken about food situation, I would not have brought in betterment levy. He may check it up. If food is not a problem of the Budget, then whose is it? If betterment is not the problem of finance and of the loans given by the Central Government to State Governments and to companies, whose is it? I wonder why he should raise that.

Then, on the fourth question of co-operatives, there has been a lot of controversy. I should make my position clear on this. I first want priority for ceilings. Once the peasant has got lands then, slowly, along side, let us raise the question of co-operatives. But if you raise the question of co-operatives, as the single main question today, then ceilings will be defeated, the landlords will mobilise the peasants against the Government and both co-operatives and land ceilings will be defeated. So I would propose taking a cautious step in this direction, though there can be no objection in principle to co-operatives. But if the Government starts something like State farms, demonstrative good State farms, where landless labourers collectively can work it out and produce in a better way, get a better wage and better income, that would be an example to the peasants to draw them into co-operatives by the sheer economic example and sheer economic law. But, unless that is done, if it is forced in the way in which we are just doing by mere propaganda—of course, it is still in the stage of propaganda—what we will have is a defeat of good policy. Sometimes good policies can be adopted, but they can be defeated by wrong moves in the execution. So, in this question also, I would say that there should be land ceilings first. Speculative trading in foodgrains should be stopped altogether. Wholesale trading in foodgrains must be taken over. After ceilings and the question of distribution of land is decided, we can take up the question of co-operatives. If in that way a land policy is evolved, through budgetary methods also—taxation and so on—I think we wil have a better future.

I now come to the next question of taxation. Well, as usual the taxation in this Budget has increased, and the policy is the same as before. What is that? Tax people's consumer goods and let the monopolies scot-free. This is the key-note of all the budgets for the last ten years, and this Budget does not change that policy at all. Now, the Finance Minister might say, look into the budget, there are so many taxes like wealth tax, expenditure tax, death duty and so on. But I am talking of the major taxation.

What should be the taxation policy of a Welfare State? If that question is posed, I would say, profits of State sector industries and taxes on monopolies, these two should be the prime sources of revenue for a State which calls itself a welfare State. But here the welfare State is going in such a way that the people's consumer goods are taxed, and taxed in such a way that it leads to irritation and starvation, and, ultimately, fall in the real income of the mass of people. If that sort of taxation policy is followed, in that case our finances are bound to go wrong. Even in the Budget the main question that should have been posed is not how to impose more taxation. The dominant question today in the country is, or one of the dominant questions in the matter of taxation is to realise what is taxed. Evasion of taxation is the main question in our finances today. Rs. 300 crores of evasion of taxes is the computation of certain people—it may be Rs. 200 crores even. What is the total additional amount of taxes put in here? About Rs. 20 crores to Rs. 30 crores. Here there is taxation already imposed but avoided by the monopolists to the extent of Rs. 200 crores to Rs. 300 crores. Why is that not being realised? Is it only the fault of the administrative machinery? It is not only

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the fault of the administrative machinery, it is the fault of the policy itself Prosecuting one millionaire for sample is not enough As against the prosecution of one, hundred go scot-free In one case the officials of a trade union with which I am connected got hold of papers where in taxes were being evaded by manufacture of false accounts I do not want to name the firm but that is one of the most pious, religious firms which makes pious donations to trusts, which trusts are very doubtful

Here, what happens? When my trade union workers put in those papers, orders were passed that those papers were stolen and the trade union officials be arrested Those trade union officials instead of arguing the case in a tribunal, have had to appear before a criminal prosecution for stealing papers When people complain about corruption in the administration,—not that the whole administration is corrupt nor do we want to suggest that all officers are bad—you cannot find out those people, wherever they are bad The approach is "nothing doing with them" We are not going to encourage any such thing The question of evasion of taxation is raised even from the Congress benches I know there are protests about evasion but they dare not touch some of their own patrons because the patrons in monopoly capital are too powerful even for some of the Ministers Therefore, the strength of the monopolists ought to be broken by mass action and the Government should be compelled to realize the taxes in the proper way from these monopolists It is not a question of additional taxation Additional taxation can be avoided if the evaded taxes can be obtained from the big monopolists And who are they? Well they are so much friendly with the Ministers' circles, that they should know them If they cannot use force let them use their spiritual force at least to get those evaded taxes Unfortunately spiritual force does not get any money What it gets is blessings for them and taxes on the people So, I hope that on the question of taxation, the policy will be changed

Coming next to the fifth point on policy, what is the policy in regard to the funds foreign exchange and the difficulties of foreign exchange?

Mr Deputy-Speaker. Has the hon. Member many other points to mention?

Shri S A. Dange. I shall finish soon. There is also the question of exports One of the Ministers has made a dangerous statement, and I read it in the press He said that we must increase internal prices in order to finance the export at lower prices If this is the economic policy that is going to govern the financial policy of the Government next year, please do not blame us if there are protests demonstrations and strikes against the high prices in the future They are already there but they will be more This idea of subsidising exports at the cost of the internal consumer is dangerous Subsidising them at the cost of the internal consumer instead of subsidising them at the cost of the profit of the big monopolists is a dangerous attack on the people of this country If certain ministers have not understood the implications of it it is high time that they did

For example the sugar magnates want to export sugar They have been asked to They say they will suffer about Rs 2 crores of loss So let the Government bear it let the treasury bear it, or let the internal prices bear it I said no let the profits bear it If the workers are to sacrifice for the country let the monopolists also sacrifice and send out the exports and cut out the rate of profit But they would not do it I do not know whether the excise duty on khandsari is imposed in order to make up the losses in the sugar mills in the matter of exports I would like to know

about it, because this khandsari excise duty is not a very happy thing It is going to lead to a lot of corruption and less of realization of the duty itself

On the question of exports, I would like the Government to be very cautious, because it is going to lead to certain evils In the name of exports, the internal prices are being raised, and exports are of course encouraging the speculative markets Therefore, on the basis of the law of unequivalent exchange with markets abroad, we will lose more than we can gain So, in the name of exports, people are being attacked, automation is being introduced, automation is leading to unemployment On the one side, that is the case, and on the other side, the Government says, "we are trying to control unemployment", when the introduction of automatic looms is already leading to unemployment When it comes to that we are told that unemployment can be cured by family planning When those people are thirty years old who were already employed and when they become unemployed how can their unemployment be cured by family planning? I do not know I do not know how a man who is already 30 years old can take up to his own planned parenthood in such circumstances I cannot understand the Government when they say so All sorts of irrelevant statements and policies are laid down that unemployment can be cured by family planning If you do not want a person or an employed worker to be unemployed do not introduce rationalisation But they would not do it They would not accept that policy They will bring in automation, they will bring in unemployment and then say family planning is the cure I think the Finance Minister might be an expert in that So, let us have some knowledge about it from him

With regard to the question of exports of iron ore, coal, etc, all these questions are getting linked up with costs, and this question of costs is making difficulties for the working classes For example, safety in mines is neglected The mining question is neglected Accidents like the Chinakuri disaster are neglected A feverish heat is shown in order to produce profits and somehow or other exports are pushed up with care Therefore, I would plead with the Government, and say that on the question of exports, let there be a proper rational level of principles I am afraid of one thing I do not want to be impudent, but I am afraid that some of the Ministers do not understand the relation between the internal prices and exports, and their proposal of raising internal prices would be a very disastrous proposal

I shall now come to one or two points which are remaining In this budget, what is the provision for public welfare? I do not know what it is Nothing much is visible. On the question of housing, there is still the same stalemate I am told that the LIC is going to allot funds as loans to State Governments for housing But I am still doubtful about the efficacy of that method, unless the LIC funds are strictly earmarked, first, for the State sector and secondly, for investment in such activities like housing and so on But my hon friend the Finance Minister, has a quarrel with me He insists on the LIC funds being made available for speculation in the stock exchange, and that is a perpetual quarrel between him and me I do not know when it will be resolved I am sure however, that it will be resolved in our favour some time

Then there is the question of the wage boards, and of the question of administrative costs and economy in that That is perhaps going to spite our demands before the Pay Commission and the question of wages revision through the wage boards which affect several industries Is Government going to move in this matter very quickly and properly in favour

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of the workers or not? If they do not, efficiency in the administration will suffer. The administration is already geared to governmental one-party policy They blame the Kerala Government for it. But now the Law Commission is on record as showing how even judges are being appointed in the interest of the ruling party. But I do not want to go into that charge which is sought to be made against our Kerala Government. Even the policies of the Central Government here are enough proof as to how the administration is geared to Congress party interests

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member's time is up

Shri S. A. Dange: Lastly, I come to the question of co-operation At present, lot of words are bandied about co-operation, and I want to make a few points clear about it We want certainly co-operation We want to co-operate with all the forces including the Congressmen and the Congress organization even, but on certain policies

Acharya Kripalani (Sitamarhi): Village level

Shri S. A Dange: But on certain policies we are not out for co-operation. The first demand to be made in that behalf, for co-operation, was in the form of national government At present, who is going to co-operate in all the grabbery and all these peculiar financial polices and the police policies that are being followed? I should not like to be on that Bench carrying these policies out, and then call myself a part of the national government If anybody wants that happy situation of sitting alongside the police ministers and financial ministers following policies like that, they can do so. But so far as we are concerned, no. At the same time, we do want to co-operate and we will co-operate, whether they like it or not. But then they say, "Yes; we also want co-operation," but "co-operation at the village level, and non-co-operation at the other levels".

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty (Basirhat): At village level, they do not want it.

Shri D. C. Sharma (Gurdaspur): What about betterment levy? (*Interruptions*).

Shri S. A. Dange: Purpose? Motive?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order. Here we get co-operation from all sides just at present!

Shri S. A Dange: At the village level co-operation will be given for imposition of land ceiling, carrying out the policy of land ceilings, the masses and the peasantry will be moved and land will be taken in order to carry out the resolution I hope my friends on the other side who have adopted that resolution at that time will not stand on the side of landlords and against the peasants We will give co-operation at the village level in order to impose land ceilings and to defend the peasantry, irrespective of party affiliation, irrespective of leadership or anything I want to give co-operation at factory level in order to have good production in exchange for good wages and defence of the State sector and defence of the workers against the monopolists In carrying out these policies, we are going to give and we are giving co-operation

You may ask what we are doing in the State-sector factories It is in fact some gentlemen on the other side who are obstructing the establishment of State-sector plants for manufacture of trucks and engines in the defence industry You could see the other day how many protests there were against the Defence Minister for the decision to manufacture trucks in the State sector

At Governmental level, is there co-operation? Yes, Sir; there is co-operation at the Government level and that will be for the State sector

against corruption, for the development of the State sector against private monopolists. If they go on that line, we will give co-operation to Government policies. We will give co-operation for protecting democratic rights and for spik ng dictators who would like to kill democracy

You have been indulgent and given me more time .

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I expect your co-operation now.

Shri S. A. Dange: I am already giving my co-operation at the Governmental level and at your level also, if you like. What I want to suggest is that certainly some of the policies are good But I want to say that mere talk of co-operat on will not help *Padayatras* by leaders for land ceiling will not help; it should be a *yatra* of mass movement of the peasantry; along with that, *padayatras* may be good. But mere *padayatras* are not going to solve the problem

The last sentence of the Finance Minister's speech contains a small word which is jarring to me He says "w th confidence in our h gh destiny" I do not know much of English, but I think that destiny is always pre-ordained and depends on dictators and astrologers, because our destiny cannot be found out except by astrologers I believe in goals; I can believe in human goals being fixed by the masses of the people to be attained through a financial policy, through successful implementation of the Plan. I hope the Finance Minister would alter this word 'destiny'; it generally comes from dictators. Napolean and Hitler talked of destiny; Ayub Khan talks of destiny. Small people, good democratic people, should talk about goals: Th s is the ideal we have laid down and we shall fulfil it; and not a pre-ordained destinv in the hands of some unnatural or natural forces somehow or other dumping itself on the nation and on the Finance Minister So, I hope we will change that word—destiny.

Shri M. R. Masani (Ranchi—East): Mr Deputv-Speaker, S'r, having the highest esteem for the hon. Finance Minister and having watched as a citizen of Bombay the able administration which he provided to our State for many years as our Chief Minister, I would be very hes.tant to be critical of a budget introduced by him. If, however, I sound a note of criticism today, it is because I feel that it is a duty from which one cannot escape.

In order to evaluate the taxation proposals in this budget, which I shall briefly do, t is necessary to look at the background of this budget, against what background this budget is introduced The background I refer to is that of the taxation proposals for the last few years When the second Plan was framed, the Planning Commission made an estimate that Rs 800 crores of additional taxation could be levied during the period of five years of the Plan Of this, Rs 450 crores was to come from new taxation. Of this Rs 450 crores, half was to be raised by the Union Government and half by the State Governments, thus giving the Union Government an average of new taxation of Rs 45 crores per year. Mr C D Deshmukh in his budget levied new taxation to the extent of Rs 30 crores; Mr. T T. Krishnamachari added another Rs 90 crores Thus in two years, Rs 120 crores were levied as against Rs. 90 crores which the Planning Commission themselves had felt was a safe ceiling to further taxation. The Economic Survey attached to this budget now gives us the figure that the additional taxation at the Centre and the States for the five-year period at the present level will aggregate to Rs 900 crores. So, as against the safe limit of Rs. 800 crores which the Planning Commission estimated the Explanatory Memorandum tells us that even at the present level, the tax-payer will be burdened with Rs 900 crores of additional taxation It is against this background viz that the targets of the Plan have been exceeded by Rs 100 crores, that this budget needs to be judged

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I had hoped that the Finance Minister would come before us this year with a reduction both in indirect and direct taxes, may not be a major or a very sensational one, but certainly some reduction which would have given a fillip to the flagging production of foodgrains and the flagging rate of expansion of our industrial sector It is, therefore, that I feel a measure of disappointment that he has not come before us with some measure of relief to give an incentive which was lacking for the last two or three years, whereas the Law Minister said in the Economic Journal of the AICC in November 1957 that the law of diminishing returns had already set in and disincentives were in operation

We are now faced with additional taxation to the extent of Rs 23 crores Of this, not less than Rs 18 08 crores falls on the shoulders of the common people of this country Rs 18 crores is the burden of additional new excise duties When two years ago, a series of new excise duties were sought to be imposed, I remember I took the opportunity to divide the House to show our strength of feeling what some of us felt about this imposition of further burdens on the poor people of our country and on their daily needs I regret that these present proposals further aggravates the situation Whether it is tea, sugar or cigarettes the common man is sought to be further burdened beyond the limit which he is able to bear

The excise duty on diesel oil will again fall on the poorest people The farmer who uses diesel oil for his pump and the common man who is a passenger on road transport and who sends his goods to the market by road will equally be penalised by this further imposition on road transport To this I will not refer in detail

The other reason why the new excise duties need to be combated is that they will aggravate the inflation that is already prevalent The figures given in the budget are that wholesale prices rose from 105 to 114·5 during the past year and the working class cost of living index went up from 118 to 119

Other changes which I deplore are the changes in the wealth tax and the Expenditure tax These Bills went to a Select Committee on which many of us served It was after a great deal of discussion and rather in the nature of an agreement between different groups and points of view, which actually were ratified at Cabinet level, that certain compromises were arrived at, for instance, the compromise that the expenditure tax should not apply to any man whose net income after paying tax did not exceed Rs 36,000 in a year A very unfortunate amendment is sought to be made in the Expenditure tax, by which the income of a man, his wife and his dependent children are all to be grossed and if that income exceeds Rs 36,000 the whole family becomes liable to expenditure tax I cannot help feeling that this change if it is desired to be made, should have been made by an Expenditure Tax (Amendment) Bill, which could be referred again to Select Committee where the whole pros and cons could be argued out again I think it is not proper that these fundamental changes in measures which were considered in Select Committee and accepted as compromise measures should be sought to be made by an odd clause in the Finance Bill, and even now I would request the Finance Minister to consider whether the Finance Bill in this case cannot be referred to the Select Committee Some of us will press at the proper time, for reference to the Select Committee for these reasons This combination of man his wife and dependants also comes as a thin end of a wedge for income-tax purposes. So far we have been saved from this suggestion that the entire income of

the family should be grossed for the purposes of taxation. I rather suspect and fear that, if the House allows this particular provision in the Expenditure Tax Act to be passed this year, it will not be long before some Finance Minister, either the present incumbent or another, will come before us and seek to introduce this unfortunate principle in the income-tax law where it has so far found no place.

13 hrs.

Shri Nanabhir Bharucha (East Khandesh): You are putting ideas into his head.

Shri M. R. Masani: I need not put anything into their heads They are full of ideas.

Now I come to taxation of companies and income-tax. I was very amused when, on the publication of the hon. Finance Minister's speech on the budget, the stock exchanges went up and lots of our big industrialists who should have known better, rushed to express their jubilation at this very good budget I was reminded then of the saying of a great British statesman "They are the ringing bells now; they will be wringing their hands soon". That stage did not take long to arrive and within three days second and better thoughts prevailed and now those who had rejoiced are beginning to wonder whether they were wise in doing so.

It is difficult, in the few days that have passed, to examine the implications of the so-called simplification of direct taxation thoroughly. We are all trying to understand this rather complicated simplification and even now the experts themselves are of various minds. As far as I can make out, the better opinion seems to be, and I say this on the basis of the best expert advice that was available in these days, that the changes are of a negative nature, that under the cloak of this simplification there is an increase in income tax and direct taxation. Now, the hon. Finance Minister made a statement in his budget speech where he said:

> "coming to income-tax, I propose to make no change in the present rates and structure of personal income-tax."

I am sure that when he said it he meant it. He could not have meant to mislead the whole country and the House. That is the last thing one would expect of him. I do not agree with the view that he said that with his tongue in his cheek. He meant it, though he was probably not aware of the real position In the process of simplification, additional burdens of indirect taxation, of income-tax are being imposed I hope that when the evidence will be placed both in this House and outside, at the time of the Finance Bill, he will try and carry out the spirit of his assurance. I am sure that if he is convinced that there is an indirect increase in income-tax and super-tax in the hands of shareholders, on the capital that they hold in their hands, he will rectify it. And I would appeal to him to give an assurance to the House that, if that is so, he will see to it that there is neither a gain nor a loss in income-tax and super-tax.

The point is broadly this. As against relief that is given to the companies, the capital in the hands of shareholders will suffer additional taxation in the nature of income-tax, exceeding the relief given to the companies, so that apart from being a simplification there is a round-about addition to the direct taxation, unintended evidently by the Finance Minister. I would, therefore, appeal to him for a re-examination of this point. I reserve detailed comment when we shall be able to give examples and financial statements in the House at the time of the Finance Bill when we move our amendments to these proposals.

Now the question arises: why should the Finance Minister, who is not

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unfamiliar with the implications of these proposals whether on business or on agriculture, who is not ignorant of the ways and operations of business, come before us with a budget that will inflict further disincentives both to agricultural and industrial production, when they are so badly in need of new incentives? I think the Finance Minister answers the question himself. On page 26 of his speech he says:

> "In a sense, therefore, the stage that has been reached in the implementation of the Plan conditions this budget. So far as the Plan is concerned, I think it is accepted by everyone that subject to such minor adjustments as may be necessary and were made at the time of the recent reappraisal by the National Development Council, we have to go forward with the Plan. For me, as for my predecessors in this place, this has been the major factor round which the budget has to be built."

Sir, I entirely agree with the fact to which the Finance Minister draws attention, that the budget is in a way the very reflection, the very shadow, the very echo of the Plan. Two years ago I referred to the then Finance Minister as Sinbad the Sailor and the Plan as the Old Man of the Sea who would not get off his back. Sir, Sinbad has changed, but the Old Man of the Sea still dominates and rides on his shoulders.

But I have to disagree with two ideas in this quotation I gave from the Finance Minister's speech. It is not necessary that the Finance Minister should have budgeted for no less than Rs. 1121 crores on Plan expenditure during this year. Since the Second Plan is framed now for Rs. 4,500 crores, of which Rs. 2,450 crores have been spent already during the first three years, Rs. 2,050 crores remains. Why, Sir, was it necessary for the Finance Minister to impose a burden of Rs. 1,121 crores this year, leaving only Rs. 929 crores next year? According to the Plan itself, every year the burden was to accelerate in a certain progression. Why has this progression been disturbed? Why have we gone out of turn trying to get this year more than we hope to get next year? In other words, there was no necessity even under the Plan for this particular burden to be accepted in the current year.

The other point where I must respectfully disagree with the Finance Minister is when he says that everyone in the country agrees that, subject to minor modifications in the National Development Council, the Plan must be carried out.

Shri Dasappa (Bangalore): May we know from where he got these figures?

Shri M. R. Masani: I am sure the Finance Minister would not question the figures—I see him nodding—that out of Rs. 4,500 crores, Rs. 2,450 crores have already been incurred and out of the remaining Rs. 2,050 crores, Rs. 1,121 crores are expected this year.

I was about to say that a remark which I cannot agree with is that everyone in the country agrees that the Plan, at any cost, must be carried out. I know that thousands of thinking and learned people emphatically *disagree with it. They do not agree* that the country's finances and its budget must be made a hand-maiden of the Plan. They believe that the Plan must be shaped and re-shaped in such a way as to conform to the requirements of sound finance.

Shri Morarji Desai: May I say that a few thousands is a very small number when compared to many crores?

Shri M. R. Masani: I said thousands and thousands of thinking people, and the number of thinking people in this country unfortunately, owing to illiteracy and retarded education, is

limited; a few lakhs I believe. But I do not want to say that thousands and thousands of unthinking people also, who are not literate and who do not possess education, are not unaware increasingly of the dangers of this pattern of planning.

It may be argued by the Finance Minister that all Opposition parties, rather the two main Opposition parties in this House, accept the Plan But with all respect to them, I may say that those Opposition parties are not fundamentally in opposition to the government of the day The balance of our party system is such that we have three or four socialist parties and not a single non-Socialist, Liberal or Conservative party The Socialist and Communist parties are by their nature more in the nature of satellites of the ruling party than a real Opposition But there is real opposition in the country Unfortunately, that opposition is as yet weak in this House But all those who can judge the signs of the times are aware that there is a growing opposition to the State Capitalist pattern of planning, in which we are indulging and the collectivist pattern of agriculture not only from those who are in business and industry—even though they are most vocal on this subject, they are a small class—but also from masses of our peasantry And it is because of this that Mr Rajagopalachari one of our finest elder statesman has said that not only is there a great need for a Conservative Party in this country but also that such a party would find wide response when it is formed Now, I am not a Conservative I happen to be a Liberal

You may notice, Sir how much time is being lost through interruptions

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: But he would appreciate that that is a part of the game.

Shri M R. Masani: Yes, Sir. I am mentioning it for future use in case you ring the bell after a few minutes

I was saying that I am not a conservative, but I do agree with Shri Rajagopalachari on this question that there is need for a Liberal party or a middle-of-the-road party in this country which would be opposed to the pattern of planning as preached by the Government and supported by the Socialist and Communist parties In no sector of our life is this gulf between governmental policies and public opinion wider than in the field of our agricultural life Agriculture is the basis of our financial life and our budget The policies that the Government are now thinking of carrying out will hit the financial stability of this country more than anything else one knows

We know that the Nagpur Resolution has three prongs to which the hon leader of the Communist Party has referred ceilings, State-trading and co-operatives Time does not permit of a detailed discussion of all three but I would like to say something on the subject of co-operative farming on which this House had the opportunity of listening to a long speech by the Prime Minister, a speech, if I may say so, which was a masterpiece of evasion

An Hon. Member: What about ceiling?

Shri M R. Masani: There are three real issues about joint co-operative farming one is whether it is productive, whether it will raise food production I gave a mass of statistics from every part of the world I could get to show that, wherever collective or co operative farming has been tried it has been a failure in so far as foodgrains and agricultural yield were concerned The Prime Minister referring to that said: "I can give Mr Masani instances where it has been known to be a success But leave that out" Having made this profound remark, he went on to say something else Why leave it out? This is exactly what the country wants to know will it help our production?

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Evidently the Prime Minister did not have any facts or figures with which to contradict those which I had supplied. Two days ago, somebody told him that there was collective or co-operative farming in Canada, and so in a public speech, he said: After all, Canada practises collective farming. Are they communist? I took the trouble in the forty-eight hours that remained to find out what kind of collective or co-operative farming goes on in Canada. As it happens, that kind of co-operative farming—there is no collective farming, but it is the same thing—goes on in Saskatchewan, only one State of the Canadian Federation. As it happened, in 1957 a Royal Commission on Agriculture and Rural Life reported on this subject in the State of Saskatchewan, and having read the report what I find is this. The Prime Minister's words were "was practised on a fair scale in Canada", from which I gathered that about three-fourths of the farms must be co-operative or collective farms The facts are that even in this one State where co-operation is practised, there are only 27 co-operating farms out of 103,000 farms in that one State which has gone in for any kind of co-operative farming! That shows the kind of information with which solid statistics and facts are sought to be met.

The second issue is: is joint co-operative farming any different from collective farming? The Prime Minister says the two are completely different; he is against collective farming, he is for joint co-operative farming; the identification arises out of a confusion in my mind. The Prime Minister took one hour to deny my statement. He did not spend one minute to say: well, all right, this is collective farming in Soviet Russia, this will be my joint co-operative farming.

In order to clarify the issue, let me share with the House a few facts about Soviet Collective farming, so that the Prime Minister and those who agree with him may point out where their joint farms will disagree with it.

In the Soviet Union, there are two kinds of farms, the Sovkhoz, which is a State farm, and the Kolkhoz, which is a collective farm. The Sovkhoz is very abnormal, it is an experimental or demonstration farming, but the Kolkhoz is a normal collective farm. It is the Kolkhoz which prevails over the larger portion or the bulk of the Soviet Union. The Kolkhoz by Soviet law is an *artel*. *Artel* is the word for a co-operative. In other words, Soviet collective farming also masquerades as co-operation. The members of the collective farm hold the land in perpetuity from the State. The farm cannot be taken away from the collective farmers. It is their joint property leased to them in perpetuity by the community The members do not have to pay the State anything for this farm because they have pooled their land in this farm. Half the capital of the farm that is thus contributed by the contribution of land and animals is indivisible till the collective farm is dissolved. The other half can be taken away by a man; his own share can be taken away when he wants to leave the collective farm The farmer thus has the right to opt out of the Soviet collective farm. He may recover his share in cash or he may ask for another farm somewhere else His own farm is naturally not given to him because boundaries have been removed and it cannot be found any more Therefore, some farm, probably in Siberia, will be given to him as compensation. This is the essence of joint co-operative farming of the Soviet Union which the Prime Minister says he does not like, and which I agree with him he should not like.

Another feature of the Kolkhoz is that there is complete self-government. The code or charter of 1935 which prescribes the way in which the co-operative or collective farm will be run lays down that there will be no interference from the Government, that the co-operative farms will elect their own president, manager and executive committee which will

run the farm. We know from practice, of course, that a coach and four have been run through this charter right from the time it was promulgated, and that the Soviet collective farms enjoy no self-government. This is admitted in the Soviet papers, that there is complete control and domination from day to day by the Soviet dictatorship. I say so far as the statute on collective farming in the Soviet Union is concerned, the Nagpur resolution is a carbon copy of Soviet collective farming. But there are two differences. One difference is that the Soviet collective farmer....

Shri S. A. Dange: Will the hon. Member yield for a minute?

Shri M. R. Masani: No, I would like to continue the argument. The hon. Member may answer later.

Shri S. A. Dange: My point is that in a sense in Soviet farming, the independent peasant has no property right; in joint farming his property in the land remains. That is what he is missing.

Shri M. R. Masani: I do not agree with the hon. Member I pointed out that the statutes of the Soviet Union on collective farming lay down that the Soviet collective farm is the joint lease given in perpetuity and cannot be taken away by the State without compensation.

Shri S. A. Dange: Land was nationalised in 1917.

Shri M. R. Masani: Therefore, the land is given in perpetuity and as one farm, it is the property of the farmers jointly and, therefore, when a man goes away, he can take out half of his capital. That is not Government property, it is his property for all practical purposes.

Shri Morarji Desai: Surely Shri Dange knows more than you about Russia.

Shri M. R. Masani: No, Sir. There are two differences, however, between Soviet collective farming and the joint farming of the Nagpur pattern.

The Minister of Mines and Oil (Shri K. D. Malaviya): Is there any difference?

Shri M. R. Masani: There are two differences: one, which is in favour of Soviet collective farming, and that is that when the peasants refused to co-operate, when food production went down, when Russia had famine which I hope our country will not share as a result of this kind of misguided policy, even Stalin retreated and he allowed the collective farmers to own family kitchen plots, family kitchen plots that range from half an acre to as much as 2½ acres per collective farmer. On that private kitchen plot, the Soviet collective farmer today grows vegetables and fruits. He owns his own livestock and he takes his dairy and vegetables and fruits to the markets in the big cities where he sells it to the richer people, the new capitalist class in the Soviet Union, in the black market which is there called "the free market". These are facts. This is one difference between our farming and Soviet farming which is in favour of Soviet collective farming, because it has given a concession against joint farming to the peasant.

The other difference is that we have a democracy and they do not possess one. That will be the answer of those who argue: why should you think that we will do the same? I am sure the Prime Minister certainly means that he will not distort this internal autonomy and other provisions of the Soviet collective system, as those in Russia have done, but there, if I may say so, he is being thoroughly unrealistic. I suggest that when you herd millions of peasants into big co-operative farms, the same conditions will recur here as happened in Russia. You will have chaos, you will have a catastrophic drop in food production, and you cannot let the country starve. Therefore, you will have to impose on

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these joint co-operative farms, may not be the same brutal regimented measures, but you will have to destroy their autonomy; you will have to reduce them to collective farms as in Russia; you will have to reduce the collective farmer or the co-operative farmer to a landless labourer, deprived for ever of his farm.

In the light of this, we can understand Shri Dange's suggested tactics to Government Those tactics were tried by Rakosi in Hungary They are called "Salami tactics" He said why are you fighting so many people at the same time? First, you should carry out ceilings, thereby putting the small landowner against the big landowner Having got the big landowner out, you should then have turned the landless people against the small landed peasant Why are you trying to fight too many people? They will join hands and your ceilings would not go through We understand in the light of the nature of this essential identity of Soviet collective farming and the Nagpur pattern why there is this welcome, with his very much superior strategy, from Shri S. A. Dange

Shri Vasudevan Nair (Thiruvella): Why does the hon Member not say anything about ceiling"

Shri M R. Masani: I shall talk on it on another occasion, because time does not permit me to do so now I shall move a cut motion on ceilings, and give satisfaction to the hon Member I promise

There are people who say 'Why are you worried? Nothing is going to happen. The Nagpur resolution, you are quite right, cannot be carried out without bloodshed, and, therefore, it will remain on paper You do not have to take it so seriously'.

An Hon. Member: Bloodshed

Shri M. R. Masani: Yes, bloodshed; said bloodshed; you cannot carry out the Nagpur resolution by putting all the farmers into co-operative farms without resistance, which will come to bloodshed, whether you like it or not.

Shri Punnoose (Ambalapuzha): Unfortunate

Shri Morarji Desai: May I say that this is a wrong representation of what is sought to be done. There is no question of putting people into co-operatives. The people will be taking to co-operatives as they understand it There is no question of putting them into it

Shri M R Masani: The Nagpur resolution says 'that after three years, the goal will be joint co-operative farming

An Hon. Member: It is not compulsory

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: What about ceilings"

Shri M. R. Masani: I do not say compulsory but there will be pooling of land

People say 'Why are you worried? This will remain on paper' I do not think that is a wise attitude There are three very precise reasons why one should deprecate even the talk of joint co-operative farming at a time when the country wants more food production There are three disadvantages which will happen through mere talk and not through implementation The first is that the primary obligation of Government to supply water and irrigation to supply fertilisers to give better advice and tools, and to give credit is sought to be overlooked; attention is diverted from these primary tasks of Government to help the cultivator by this talk about joint co-operative farming three years from now It is a disincentive to Government to do the right thing.

Shri K. D. Malaviya: I am sorry the hon. Member does not understand it

Shri M. R. Masani: The second disadvantage is that by creating insecurity in the minds of thousands of small and middle peasants, you are going to give a disincentive to increased food production May I know whether, since in three years his farm is going to be taken away from him, he can now be expected to cultivate it with that zest in his heart which he would do if he thought that his enthusiastic work on his land will come back to him in fruits five or ten years from now?

The third harm that is done by this kind of talk is that it gives aid and comfort and prepares the ground for the communist propaganda to tak advantage of later on In this way, it acts as a kind of Sappers and Miners of the Communist Party of India

It is, therefore, that people like Mr Rajagopalachari and others have warned that you are destroying the agricultural stability of this country, which is based over a thousand years on peasant proprietorship

I happened to be in Belgaum in the State of Mysore only a few days back, and I asked the peasants there how far back in their history the system of ryotwari the ownership of the land by the actual tiller went They said that they could not remember, some people said five hundred years and others said a thousand years In the end it was established that never in their memory had there been a time when there was anything like zamindari or the absence of peasant proprietorship

Shri S. A Dange: Bogus

Shri M R. Masani: Therefore, the difference is this In Bihar and in Uttar Pradesh, from which the advocates of co-operative farming have been coming—though there are also stout champions against it—the kisan the peasant proprietor is a new phenomenon He has been there only for three or four or five or ten years But, in the South, by and large, and in the West of India, in my State of Bombay, and in the South as a whole, peasant proprietorship is part of our way of life. It is part of our civilisation. And to try to uproot it in three years or even in five years is playing with fire. I do beseech the Government not to pursue this dangerous path.

I am glad there is a very good discussion going on in this country on the subject I am only sorry that the Prime Minister seeks to import an element of passion into this debate He said that there was no passion like the passion of a vested interest I cannot help feeling that the passion with which the Prime Minister spoke in this House a few days back and elsewhere shows that there is nothing like the passion of a doctrinaire who is thwarted in the pursuit of his dogma And when the people of India do not go along with that dogma, an attempt is made to create a climate of intimidation, to say 'How dare you get up and speak against us?' I can assure the Prime Minister that he may have succeeded in thrusting these measures down the throat of his own party at Nagpur, but that he will not be able to do it in this House, and that the people of India will stop these measures from going through

Shri Bimal Ghose: Although we have listened to an interesting and impassioned discourse on co-operatives, I think it is time that I brought the House back to the budget and the Plan I would agree with the Finance Minister that the budget is not a mere simple account of Government's house-keeping but a study in the unfolding and fulfilment of the Plan In this sense, the point that was sought to be made by Shri S A Dange that the Budget contains no reference to socialism is not quite relevant

We have to examine the Budget to the extent to which it succeeds in fulfilling the Plan, because the Plan has been accepted—not that we have accepted *in toto* but the House has accepted the Plan: and our task is to find out to what extent that Plan has

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succeeded, and at what stage we are now.

If one examines the position, I think one has to examine it from two points of view, namely, assessment of the present economic situation, and the future prospects. I feel that the situation is not very good Try as much as one may, it is difficult to feel enthusiastic about the stage in which the Plan is and as to what is going to happen in the future. If that should be considered to be unfair, let us take some economic indicators and find out what the position is.

Now, let us take production It is stated, and it has been agreed, that production during the last two years has fallen off At the beginning of the Plan period, it has to be stated, that production had increased at the rate of six or seven per cent; but during the last two years, it has fallen off to about 3·5 to 4 per cent. It is also surprising that in the budget estimates, figures have been given as to what production is in the different industries, not as to how far we have progressed towards the targets that we have set for ourselves We should like to have an indication as to what has been happening in regard to the Plan, how far we have succeeded in achieving the targets that we had set for ourselves, not as to whether in relation to 1957-58 production in regard to particular commodities has increased by three or four per cent or five per cent

Then again, take prices. Prices are still inflationary. Last December, it was 105; now it is 112 or 113 Take also the cost of living index. It was 109 previously, and now it is 113

Take our balance of payments position. Imports have been restricted, and exports are falling. In 1956-57, it was about 635; in 1957-58 it was less than 600, and in 1958-59 probably it will be even less.

So, the position, as far as the economic indicators go, does not show that the economy has been progressing On the contrary, there seems to be a sluggishness in the economy. The first indication of that is the fall in production. The second is that indebtedness of the private sector to the banking system has been decreasing. Why are our industrialists not taking so much loan? Why have bank credits been falling off?. Surely, it is because the industry has not been progressing

Take, again, the question of revenue Income from customs has fallen, naturally because imports have been restricted Take even excises If you take the basic excises, you will find that they have been varying over the last three or four years between Rs. 260 and Rs. 270 crores It does not show any resilience If the economy had been expanding, then the excises would also have been expanding, even though there might have been some decreases in certain excises If you take the additional excises, the revenues are the same These are not indications that the economy is expanding

Then, take small savings Why are small savings declining? Even though industry has not been progressing, yet market borrowings have increased, but small savings have not expanded So, that also is an indication that the progress is not being maintained

If that is the condition, is there any justification for this conclusion in the Economic Survey that on the whole the picture that emerges from the foregoing paragraphs is "one of an economy that has moved over the last twelve months or more towards but not yet sufficiently near the goal of achieving a balance both internally and externally"? Let us examine how the economy has moved to a position of balance internally or externally. Let us take the external position first. The economy has not moved to a position of balance. What

has happened is that by import restrictions, we have obtained a position of a better balance in our foreign exchange position. But so far as the economy is concerned, it is still in a bad way because our exports are not expanding. We have curtailed our imports because our exports are not improving. The economy has not improved, but the balance of payments position might have improved. But that is different from saying that the economy has moved towards balance.

Then, take the internal position. Prices have been rising and production is falling—production is not increasing at the same rate at which it was increasing formerly. Is that an indication of balance? Are we going forward? It is said that in a developing economy, inflation is a necessary concommitant. Agreed. But are we having the symptoms of a developing economy? A developing economy should expand and there should not be any falling off in the rate of expansion But that is not what is happening So, it is not quite true to say that internally or externally, the economy is such as is moving towards balance. The economy as such has not moved towards balance, but it has receded from the position which it had attained three or four years ago

Now, let us come to the Plan. What is happening to the Plan? If we take the resources, we will see that the position is very serious If we take the position that when the Plan will be finished, it will be of the order of the Rs 4,500 crores, deficit financing would account for, let us say, Rs. 1,400 crores; it cannot be limited to Rs 1,200 crores because we will have reached almost Rs. 1,200 crores by the end of the fourth year. That means, deficit financing will amount to 31 per cent. Foreign assistance and scaling down of sterling balances will account for about 44 per cent. So deficit financing, foreign assistance and scaling down of sterling balances will account for 75 per cent. So that it will mean that only 25 per cent. will have been covered by internal savings—which is a very serious matter.

Now, as regards foreign assistance, we are taking a very large measure of it. There is no harm in taking foreign assistance, but one has to consider whether 33 per cent. or even more of foreign assistance in the financing of the Plan is good for the country or not. Do we not by accepting such a large portion of foreign assistance, to a certain extent, mortgage our policies in other matters? It is not quite true to say that one may take loans and maintain one's independence. One can maintain one's independence to a certain extent. But if we become debtors to a very large extent to certain countries, naturally our policies must also move in a direction which will not court the displeasure of those countries. That is not a happy position.

So whether you take the Plan or the present state of the economy, the position does not look to be very satisfactory. One should take note of this fact, and not say that we have turned the corner. As a matter of fact, it is very sad that so far as the Economic Survey is concerned, this year it has tried to gloss over the difficulties, to slur over our difficulties, to touch up the shades, so to say. As a matter of fact, the position is very much worse than it was two years ago. We have to realise that. There is no reference in the budget statement or in the Economic Survey to deficit financing, to the extent to which we have resorted to it. What is our target for deficit financing? Why should we be afraid to say plainly that this is what we intend to do?

If this is the position, one might ask, what has to be done. Could it be our intention that the Plan should be scaled down? Nobody would suggest such a course. Whatever Shri M. R. Masani might say, nobody would like the Plan to be scaled down. But the question arises: how can we finance a Plan of this magnitude?

[Shri Bimal Ghose]

Then comes the question of resources, and what has to be done In that connection, two or three suggestions can be offered The first is that we must solve our food problem Not that the remedies are not known I am sure that these have been so much discussed that people outside as well as inside Government know what has to be done So the first is that the food problem must be solved That is necessary both for our internal and external position It is not merely good enough to say that we have had a good crop this year and prices are falling We seem to depend upon nature in respect of everything We must get rid of this habit We must set for ourselves a target of 100 millions of foodgrains and see how we can achieve that If we cannot achieve it, we must say that we shall fail to implement the Plan

The second question is about resources and their utilisation As Shri Masani was saying, we have raised a lot of resources by way of taxation But where have those resources gone? They have not gone to finance the Plan Therefore, a check has to be kept upon the implementation of the Plan and how the resources are used In the Economic Survey, it is stated that investment now is about 10-11 per cent of our national income That is a very good figure If we can achieve 10-11 per cent of the national income for invesment, we have achieved a lot But then the Economic Survey does not go on to say as to how 10-11 per cent investment has been achieved That has been achieved primarily by way of foreign assistance and, to a certain extent, by deficit financing Therefore, the savings are not matching investment That is the main problem We have to find out as to how we can match investment with savings When the Plans were elaborated, a certain projection was given in the Plans, namely, that savings should increase from 5 to 7 per cent. during the First Plan, then they will reach 11 per cent at the end of the Second Plan To what extent have we achieved that projection? I do not think that savings have increased by more than 3 per cent. of the national income now We have to examine as to why is it that savings have not increased more than 3 per cent of the national income, whereas they should be by now 9-10 per cent of the national income

The main factor—and that is the last point I want to make out—is that when we think of savings, we are thinking of them as a percentage of the national income We have to realise that 45 per cent of the national income is contributed by agriculture Now how far is the agricultural sector contributing to our national savings and to the implementation of the Plan? That is the most important thing If we feel that agriculture cannot contribute to the implementation of the Plan or to the raising of resources, how are we going to get 11 per cent of national income in savings from out of the other sector which is only responsible for 55 per cent of the national income? Therefore it comes to this that unless we can devise ways and means of raising resources from the agricultural sector, not just a little bit more than we are doing—but rather substantially—we shall not be able to raise the resources necessary for the Plan That is a factor which, I am afraid, no political party is willing to face, because nobody wants to place any burdens upon the agricultural sector because the agriculturists from the largest portion of voters Therefore, the position is that the agriculturists are left out Hence the resources will be all the time less than what would be needed for financing our Plan Therefore, we shall have to depend on foreign assistance always

If the position is like this in the Second Plan, and we say that the Third Plan should be of the magnitude of Rs 9,900 crores—and if we take into account the inflation that is taking place, it should be now over Rs 11,000 crores, we are to maintain

the momentum that the economy should have in order to achieve a doubling of the national income by 1971.

Now, are we in a position to do that? If we cannot do that, let us face the facts and say what we can achieve because then we shall be forced to come to the decision to which Mr. Masani has come that we are not in a position to raise resources, that we are not in a position to tax the agricultural sector, and therefore, unless we get continued foreign assistance, this Plan will not be a success.

Other countries have shown that there can be a larger savings, a larger investment In European countries and in China there have been large savings and large investments but it so happens that we have not been able to extract that amount of savings from our economy. Unless we are in a position to do that, unless we devise ways and measures or have a policy which will enable us to obtain that amount of savings from the economy, I do not think that we shall be able to implement the Plan of this magnitude although in the interests of the country it is essential that the Plan should be bigger and bigger. Merely by saying that we must have a bigger Plan will not help anybody or will not take us any nearer the the Plan. And merely by saying that the economy is better and that we must exert ourselves to the utmost will not also take us any nearer the goal Therefore, I think, the Budget statement this year has not given a correct picture of the economy nor as to at what stage we are with regard to the plans.

If the Finance Minister were honest, he should have put the picture in a more correct perspective. I am not saying anything with regard to . . .

Shri C. D. Pande (Naini Tal): He is transparently honest.

Shri Bimal Ghose: There is no doubt that he has tried to make out a picture which is not a true representation of the economy at the moment. And if he feels that is so, I am sure he is labouring under a delusion, because the facts are speaking out and the economic indicators are against what he has stated. Therefore, unless he takes note of that and corrects the policy, merely by saying that we must exert ourselves and the Plan must be fulfilled will not take us any nearer the goal.

Shrimati Renuka Ray (Malda): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, with due regard to the difficulties of our transitional times, the assessment of our achievements will not be based on the policies that we enunciate, however good they may be, or the objectives we hold dear to our hearts, or the finances that we expected but on the actual achievement of physical targets, their soundness in bringing about the required changes in the living standards of the people.

I am glad that the Finance Minister has made one great change in the presentation of the Budget this year in giving us separate booklets regarding the Demands for Grants and expenditure on the different Ministries as well as Plan and non-Plan expenditure Separately, however, I hope that next year the performance type of Budget will be placed for our consideration for the annual stock-taking

I have spoken, the enunciation of objectives, however good. I want to speak about some particular matters in this context. We talk a great deal about State trading in food. It is a good idea. We want the cooperative system for our agrarian reforms which any reasonable person will naturally support and should support. We want family planning in this country. True. All these things we enunciate. But, I would like to ask the Finance Minister and his Government why is it that when we enunciate their objectives we are not ready with our details of work as to what is to be

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done The criticism in regard to trading in foodgrains that detail plans are not ready is quite true. We allow a lot of fruitless speculation and controversy because we are not ready with detailed plans It is not, as I said, that by our objectives, however good they may be, or by our intentions that we shall be judged, but by how we carry out our work in detail

Ttake the question of cooperative farming Mr Minoo Masani said that the Prime Minister was trying to draw a red herring but he has actually tried to draw the red herring himself. It is quite true that so far as the Nagpur Resolution of the Congress stands, it should be quite clear to people what it stands for It is said clearly that in 3 years' time we want service cooperatives both for farming and for cottage industries And, naturally, this should have some productive work and then cooperative farming will follow

Now, we who have any experience of cooperatives in the past—and I claim no experience of farming cooperatives but I do claim some experience in the setting up of cottage industry cooperatives for women at least—feel that our work, if it is to be worthwhile, should be concentrated on the focussing of the talent in this country on the building up of these service cooperatives without any delay We should not allow ourselves to be detracted by these worthless controversies which cloud the issues and which are trying to set before the country that cooperative farming is the same as collectivisation or so to say, as Mr. Masani said just now, and his attitude was, that cooperatives were to be introduced by compulsion That is contradictory to the word 'cooperation' if he ever understood it I am placing all these things before the House because I feel that we are allowing ourselves to be diverted by arguments which are not necessary I am quite sure that once we are successful with service cooperatives on a nation-wide basis it would be impossible for Mr. Masani or any other person to draw red herrings, for the cultivator, the farmer will come forward themselves to cultivate in common through cooperative endeavour For this we will have to organise from now a very large number of service cooperatives with productive capacity ten cooperatives per day, if so, our energies and our talents should not be swept away by useless debate because, we have to do this in 3 years' time Once the results of these service co-operatives are perceptible the farmers will take to cultivation in common *through cooperatives*

Then, I come to family planning Whatever prejudices there may be in some places, the country as a whole has accepted the fact that family planning is essential

Shri Hem Barua (Gauhati) Family Planning must come

Shrimati Renuka Ray: It must come, it is essential Our development is, in fact retarded because we do not know what the numbers are to be What is it that we are doing to bring this about? We have conferences we have committees, we have boards, we have resolutions and all that We have 400 family planning centres of new setup In this country there is prejudice and people will not come easily to separate family planning centres Instead of integrating things we talk about it We have not yet integrated the system of family planning into our health services, into our hospitals, health clinics and all types of medical clinics but it is the only way to go ahead with this work more rapidly It would be a good thing if we desist from talking of things but put a little more force into action, in the realisation of the physical targets There is much room for improvement in this matter though we have gone ahead on many matters and have no desire to belittle what has been done

Coming to the Budget, I feel that the Finance Minister's speech is a realistic one. It has not tried to hide anything from any one. It is not also a counsel of despair or frustration. It shows that he has been cautious about matters which needs caution; although we must go in for deficit financing, it has to be done with caution. It cannot be avoided in a country like ours where development has to go on. As a consequence of the deficit financing we are faced with the inflationary spiral of prices. He has been cautious because he has made some attempt to reduce the gap. It may be very little but at least it is a move in the right direction and let us hope there should be some check on this alarming rise in prices that goes on still.

To come to the actual taxation measures, I do not want to reiterate what other people have said. But is there any justification to increase the context of indirect taxation and excise duties to such an extent as has been done this year, on the plea that we have introduced an integral system of direct taxation last year? I would ask him this question The incidence falls on those who have the least ability to shoulder it It is true so far as the taxes on vegetable oils, khandsari, biri and diesel oils are concerned, in regard to the first three, it must also be remembered that in many places, these are carried on as a cottage industry and so it will have a bad effect on the small producer. I have myself received wires from Murshidabad and other places where the power-driven *ghanis* are being utili ed on a cottage industry basis. The exemption of merely hand-worked ones does not apply to these cottage industries I hope he will consider this matter.

I am disappointed, in regard to this wonderful idea of a broad-based tax structure that came in last year, that he has not made any change. The lowest slab starts from Rs 3,000 a year. We cannot avoid inflation in prices but surely we can avoid putting this further burden on this man whom I would not like to call 'common' man. We are all in favour of common man. But he is a very "uncommon man"— he belongs to the poorer middle class and is trying to keep up without the assistance of the State that very standard of living which we are trying to bring about through our development plans. Surely, unaided by the State he is giving his child education. Whatever we have done, in the post-primary stages, no education is given free to the children. I know the cases of these "uncommon man" struggling against the greatest odds. Their daughters have been prevented from going to school because the amount of money, may be very small, for the school fee is denied to them when you put the tax upon that man earning Rs 3,000 a year, not to speak of those who are earning much less. We have a Central Pay Commission to increase the pay of these people but we must also think simultaneously of those who are paid less in the State Sector and in the local boards. Yet, we are putting indirect tax after indirect tax upon him. How is he to bear the burden of this tax? He is struggling hard so that he may not succumb to sub human conditions; he is doing so on his own without our aid through the development plans.

The Finance Minister has withdrawn the tax on companies and placed it on the shareholders. I know that he has said that the small shareholders are to be exempted I must confess that I am not quite clear on this point I want to know whether this exemption includes that lowest income slab group....

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member's time is up

Shrimati Renuka Ray: Please give some more time I have not got much time at my disposal and before I go on to the other subject, I will again plead with him that when he brings the Finance Bill he may withdraw these three excise duties and also consider the question of withdrawing the

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broad-based tax at so far as the lowest slab of Rs 3,000 is concerned

Shri Morarji Desai: Why not withdraw all the taxes?

Shrimati Renuka Ray: I say that the loss involved can be met if we stop the loop-holes of evasion and if we can apply the direct taxes on the higher, wealthier groups in a prompt manner I know there are complications involved. I would suggest that he might have a citizens' committee to help the income-tax collectors in this matter. Perhaps some citizens may be able to know more than the collector of the income-tax

Shri Hem Barua: That will make matters worse

Shrimati Renuka Ray: I do not know if it would, I am asking him to examine this matter or there may be some new method Possibly they can get help from the citizens who naturally come to know quickly matters which are sometimes kept secret from the income-tax collectors

Mr Deputy-Speaker: They would surely come to know very easily, but would they be prepared to tell so easily?

Shri Hem Barua: That would bring in corruption again

Shrimati Renuka Ray: It is a matter to be considered what type of citizens there should be and so on

Shri C. D Pande: That would lead to blackmail.

Shrimati Renuka Ray: Then there is the question of the best utilisation of the resources of our country. I know that Government is making some attempts towards this and the Finance Minister in particular is keen on avoiding wastage But there is a tremendous lack of co-ordination whether in rural areas or in the cities like Delhi. Let me give one example. In Delhi there is this new medical research institution. It is to build a hospital for its practice work There is the Irwin hospital Two agencies of Government using the tax-payers' money cannot come together and so there is a proposal to start a new hospital If this is the example of Delhi, what can you expect of the State Governments? (*Interruptions*) I would request him to look into this I know he is trying to do his best to avoid wastage but there are many things got to be done in this direction and lack of time prevents me from going into further details.

Now, Sir, there are two points that I would like to bring up very briefly, and I hope you will give me some time One is in regard to the Farrakha Barrage Year after year we have been asking for this I will not go into the reasons as to why it is of importance to the port of Calcutta, which is a port of national importance It is of even more importance to the people who live in the hinterland Crores and crores of rupees have to spent on relief to save people from starvation year after year because of flood, drought famine etc. I am sorry to find that in the Plan there is no special provision allocated for starting this work But I do hope that it is going to be taken up, and the Minister in charge of irrigation will make an announcement to the effect that it will be expedited.

14 hrs.

Lastly, Sir, there is one point which I would like to mention I feel that General Budget is something under which one can speak on any subject—at least that is the convention. I want to make an appeal to the Prime Minister, who is not at present in the House It is in regard to our relations and our pacts with Pakistan. Sir, historical instances of pacts have shown that we have unilaterally implemented the pacts which Pakistan has flouted every time. Recently we

have had a large number of border violations, and even today in the eastern border, particularly in Assam, conditions have been very bad. Only today I saw in one of the newspapers that there is an attempt at negotiations again. Every time negotiations take place, but what happens in the end? We keep our side of the pact and they do not keep it. It is not on the question of legal points alone. I know that the proposed legislation for transfer of territories is not coming now because it is being examined. I would request the Prime Minister and his Government to withdraw this legislation, because I think the time is not yet appropriate for it. I do feel that until such time as there is some indication on the side of Pakistan that she too intends to honour such pacts we should not go headlong into those things.

Sir, I support this Budget, but I would like the Finance Minister to please give consideration to the needs of that "uncommon man" who is struggling against the greatest odds to keep that marginal level of living which we are endeavouring to establish for all citizens.

Shri C. D. Pande: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, at the outset I extend my heartiest congratulations to the Finance Minister for the very fine Budget that he has prepared....

An Hon. Member: Why?

Shri C. D. Pande: I will say what I feel, I won't say what you feel. He has presented the Budget in the circumstances as we are (*Interruption*).

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order. Bouquets should not be unwholesome.

Shri C. D. Pande: This does not imply that I am fully satisfied with the working, not only of the Finance Department but all other departments. After all, when we criticise the Finance Ministry, when we say something, it applies to the Government as a whole. I would request the Finance Minister to consider in that light whatever I say. There are many instances where things are not as they ought to be. Whatever I am going to say here today is based on the feelings of the common man, what questions the common public put to us and how we reply to them.

Let us examine the background in which this Budget has been presented, and what are the implications of the financial policy or the economic policy that we have followed for the last seven years. The question is, how has the public reacted? Again, what is the situation prevailing in the country? There are four fundamental necessities of public or the masses. The people ask us, what have you done with regard to food? We expected that there should be at least 65 million tons of foodgrains in the country, and today we are getting less than 58 million tons In fact, even 70 million tons are not enough, because we are importing almost 4 million tons of fodgrains from outside, and even that makes us stint in our consumption of food. Therefore, the primary necessity of the masses has not been met. For the last 17 years since war began they have been hoping year after year that things will improve In one year there was a slight improvement and there was a sigh of relief But again things are going worse and the most gloomy situation was reached last year when the price level reached as high as Rs 30 a maund for wheat—in certain places perhaps it was even more. Now it has come down a little. Let us hope that it will still go further down.

But we must consider what is the reason for this. After working hard and after doing everything that is possible to increase production, what is the reason for this? Of course, the population is increasing. But population is not increasing at the rate at which food production is going down. Had we kept the level of production we would have said that even though the population is rising we have kept the level of production and we are trying to raise it. But we have failed to keep up even that level of production.

[Shri C. D. Pande]

Next to food comes cloth. In respect of cloth the hon. Finance Minister and the Treasury Benches are as much interested as the common man who wears it and the millowners who produce it. For every yard of cloth produced in the mills of India you are a shareholder The year 1957 was not a particularly good year, but that year we produced 5,300 million yards of cloth In the preceding year the figure went down to 4,900 million yards We do not seem to be concerned about it. We only think of the funeral of the rich man It is not only he who makes huge profits, but the treasury also receives a good amount. I have got here figures with me On the superfine cloth we get as much as 40 nP or 6 annas per yard In fact, we have lost that production in the higher counts Therefore, if we calculate on an average 5 annas per yard as loss to the treasury, out of these 500 million yards we have lost Rs 150 million We have lost this much due to reduction in production Therefore, apart from fulfilling the targets laid down in the Plan, we have been losing money in excise apart from all round loss to the national economy

There are other things Take the case of sugar We were expecting that sugar will go at least up to 22 lakh tons It was 25,50,000 tons in the year 1957, and it is not going to be even 18 lakh tons this year Had we kept up the level of 20,50 000 tons at the rate of Rs 400 per ton we would not have lost Rs 8 crores in two lakh tons which is the fall in production

Then, we have slowed down the production of cement There are many fields of industries where production has been slowed down That means even the installed capacity in all these industries like textile, cement—except paper—power, alcohol and other things is not being utilised. What could have been produced without any additional investment of foreign exchange is not being achieved. What is the reason? Why is it that people are putting on less cloth today? Why is it that there is less demand for cloth today than it was two years back? Are we going ahead or backward? Sir, these are some of the questions which people ask us, these are some of the questions which our constituents ask us I would once again appeal to the Finance Minister not to consider this as any criticism against his Ministry alone Of course, he is not responsible for what happened in the last seven or eight years. Somehow or other, though the leadership is good and the plan is also excellent, the people are not satisfied. If food is not there, if there is not sufficient cloth and people have not got the purchasing capacity, how will they feel satisfied

Again, take the question of housing One of the greatest problems in this country is housing Whether you go to Lucknow, Haldwani or Naini Tal, allotment is the most important problem So, if within the last seven years of planning we have not fulfilled our targets or have not even reduced the difficulties in getting houses to live in, then we cannot be satisfied by saying that our Plan has succeeded Of course, I am also coming to the tributes, where the Plan has succeeded

Then there is the question of employment After all you may have all the planning in this country but if there is no employment, then where is the purchasing capacity? In point of employment I think we have lagged far behind These are the problems which we should consider and find out the solution After all, an appeal is made by our leaders to tighten the belts Whenever I go to my constituency, the same appeal is repeated, "tighten your belts" Everybody appeals for sacrifices so that the country may become great in the future The example of Russia is quoted, saying how it had tightened its belt since forty years past and how it is now a powerful State. But there must be

some sort of co-ordination and adjustment between today's sacrifice and the future satisfaction. If our people do not get food, if they do not get a house to live in, if there is no sufficient cloth and if there is no employment for our young men, whatever you might do may not be of avail. The Sindri fertilizer factory may produce more. The steel plants are there and they will progress, but all these things are not items of consumption as such. So, I want to tell you there must be co-ordination between such items as consumption which will give you revenue and which will give you the satisfaction and satisfaction to the public as well. Therefore, do not have the satisfaction of saying that after all we are engaged in big things. There are the steel plants; they should continue; There are four or five big multi-purpose projects which are nearing completion. They should be enough. They are a matter of great satisfaction and to that extent our planning has succeeded. We hope and we do make better efforts and there will still be greater and greater need for bigger and a larger number of these plants and projects. At the same time, we cannot ignore the most absolute necessity, the lack of which hits the man from day to day and which cannot be neglected for long.

Then there is the question as to what we are doing. Of course we do not have many taxes this year. In fact, the Finance Minister has been kind enough not to have taxes further. The taxes now imposed are Rs. 23 crores, compared to the taxes levied by his predecessor, Shri T. T. Krishnamachari, to the extent of Rs. 105 crores are negligible. Compared to that, this is almost nothing. You have let us rather free this year. But the question is, whether we are utilizing whatever resources we possess and are utilizing them properly or not. I have a certain amount of figures with me. Of course I have not made any profound study of the whole thing. But I find that within the last two years our civil expenditure has gone up by Rs. 55 crores. We were spending in 1957 Rs. 168 crores on civil administration. This year you have provided for Rs. 222 crores in the place of estimated amount of Rs. 197 crores in the current year. According to the actual estimates for the current year, we have increased it by Rs. 25 crores. So, from what it was two years back, it is almost increased now by Rs. 55 crores. I do not understand how civil expenditure should have swelled up? Where is the effort to reduce civil expenditure? What is the result of making an economy? Last year, this House from all sides made an appeal for making economy in the administration. The appeal seemed to be so effective that the Finance Minister replied that he would try to do his best. I understand that they have done something and have reduced the expenditure by Rs. 22 crores. But what they mean by economy is, cutting out the item of construction or some scheme. This is not what is meant by economy at least according to me. What I mean by economy is, the same amount of work should be done under strict supervision and control so that tho expenditure may be reduced. If you do not make or build a certain building and save Rs. 2 lakhs, that is not economy. What I say is, construct that building and if you have provided Rs. 2 lakhs for that, my contention is that it should be possible for doing that within Rs. 1,80,000. I may be mistaken, but I feel there is room for at least a ten per cent reduction in civil expenses. Even taking one item of administrative expenditure, namely, civil administration, while exactly two years ago, you were spending Rs. 168 crores, this year the demand is for Rs. 222 crores. There is no imprint of any economy anywhere. It is likely that you may have scrapped some item of construction or programme here and there. But that is not economy. Strictly, economy means, what you aim at must be achieved with a lesser amount of money than you provide. That is economy and that is what we ask for. If that is not effected, then our purpose is not served.

[Shri C. D. Pande]

There as one demand made by Shrimati Renuka Ray. The Finance Minister did not seem to be pleased with that plea. But, at the risk of incurring his displeasure, I again plead—

Shri Morarji Desai: There is no displeasure.

Shri C. D. Pande: I plead that the middle-class people deserve our greatest consideration. I do not mean that our labourers are leading a better life. But I can say that when comparing a cousin of mine who belongs to the middle-classes and my own *mali* in my house. At times I feel that my *mali* is slightly better off than my cousin who is living in the same house

Shri Morarji Desai: Why not exchange places?

Shri C. D. Pande: If things go on like that a time will come for that But that will not be a right or fitting answer The fitting answer would be by way of an increase in the exemption limit for income-tax purposes Not that you are not aiming at doing something for him. You have appointed a Pay Commission, and last year you gave an interim relief of Rs 5, to an employee who earns Rs 250 or less, in the expectation that the report will be submitted this year. If a man deserves an interim relief of Rs 5 a month—a man who is getting Rs 250 or less per mensem—do you think that you can also ask him to pay Rs 3 by way of tax because he has to be made to realize that the Plan is going on and that his contribution must also go to the coffers of the nation? His contribution to the coffers of the nation is immense because everything that he purchases bears some sort of excise duty. So, he need not be reminded of it—that big things are going ahead He is contributing to the coffers of the nation almost Rs. 15 a month out of his pay of Rs 250 a month. So, if he is spared of income-tax it would make things easier. That is to say, if the exemption limit of Rs. 3,000 is extended to Rs. 4,200, it would be some relief to the middle-class man. In other words, only those persons who would be getting Rs. 350 a month or more, should be taxed.

Three years ago, the prices were reasonable. Now, they are higher. Therefore, my suggestion will be much more in consonance with the present situation. It would be a relief to the people who absolutely need it. As far as the financial implications are concerned, you are maintaing 400,000 dossiers or books for assessment and the income from this slab is almost Rs. 4 crores. It is likely that the expenditure on this item may be almost 25 or 30 per cent. So, the actual loss will be about Rs 2½ crores. If you leave a gap ultimately of Rs. 48 crores or so, and provide for such an exemption, it will be better and you will earn the gratitude of thousands of these people.

Further, there is another point involved in this There may be four lakhs of people in respect of whom probably there may be an income-tax probe. The income-tax probe goes further down, and it is difficult to say whether a man is making Rs 2,900 or Rs 3,000, when he is engaged in business. Therefore, the field of exploration for the income-tax department becomes immensely wide and when its orbit gets larger, naturally, there may be greater work, and at the same time, there is a possibility—I only say possib lity—of greater corruption, for, though the income-tax officer as a rule is all right the income-tax inspector cannot be expected to be the same because of his association his salary, etc., which cannot enable him to have that much honesty as is expected of him Therefore, I again strongly plead that the Finance Minister may be pleased to see that this exemption limit is raised from Rs. 3,000 to Rs 4,200. I plead in the same way as I did last year also. Then, the Prime

Minister intervened. Had he not intervened, perhaps the Finance Minister would have agreed to it even last year or the year before last. The Minister intervened and he had probably an idea that the Prime Minister feels that every citizen in this country should contribute to the nation's coffer. I think we can persuade the Prime Minister to realize that enough contribution is made by the common man or at least the man belonging to these middle-classes. Therefore, if you exclude him from the payment of income-tax, you will be doing him and to that sector of society of the greatest service and earnest gratitude.

Shri P. R. Ramakrishnan (Pollachi): At the outset, permit me, Sir, to congratulate the hon. Finance Minister for the robust common sense and the economic realism he has brought to the economic scene. We are living in a very significant time, an eventful time and shall I say, we are living in an interesting time in the economic history of India. It is given to any Finance Minister at this period not only to accelerate the economic development of this country, but also quicken the "take-off period" in the economic development of the country. The task is by no means an easy one; it presents a challenge to which our present Finance Minister has risen. I congratulate him again on the bold and positive step he has taken in the abolition of the wealth tax on companies and the excess dividends tax

I have said it is a bold step, because it is a tax on which there was so much of controversy and especially the private sector was unnerved; there was so much criticism and also a sort of uneasiness in the whole economic climate. The Finance Minister has been bold enough to take away the excess dividends tax and also the wealth tax on companies and instead he has introduced a novel feature by the abolition of grossing in the company taxation. There are arguments whether this has benefited the shareholder or the company. Even though as someone has said, it has more or less complicated company taxation which was already complicated. Even though the shareholder may not be benefited to the extent as in the previous company taxation, I certainly feel that ultimately he will stand to gain. I say this because as a result of the removal of the wealth tax on companies, more dividends would be possible. Thus a psychological climate has been created for the investor to invest more money in companies. This psychological effect, I am sure will result in not only more money flowing into companies and easy capital formation, but it would also strengthen the economic position of the companies. So far the companies were not ready to spend money on modernisation; they were afraid that if they raise the capital structure of the company, the burden by way of wealth tax would be much more. Now because of the removal of the wealth tax on companies, they will not hesitate to modernise the industry to make it competitive. So, I feel that ultimately the shareholder will stand to gain.

There is another question as to how the removal of wealth tax would benefit the bigger companies in relation to smaller companies. The share market is a barometer; it is an indicator of the trend of the shareholders' view. When the budget proposals were announced, at first thought the share market became bullish. Immediately, after a few days, on second thinking, it became bearish. Then, after sometime, it again became bullish in certain selective scrips. The reason is that companies with accumulated reserves, which are now on a sound footing, will stand to gain. What would happen to companies that are now being formed, the companies that are to come and companies which have been functioning for the last few years only? I feel that as a result of the removal of the wealth tax on companies, the flow of capital would be more to the large companies than to the smaller companies. In this context, I would request the hon. Finance Minister to see that some concessions are given to newer companies

[Shri P. R. Ramakrishnan]

whose capitalisation is rather on the increase because of the increase in the prices of capital goods. I request him to see some way by which the smaller companies would be able to build up a competitive position, so that no company can become a monopolistic company, exercising sole control over a particular trade.

There are companies which have accumulated large reserves. It is not very clear that if the company declares dividend from these reserves, 30 per cent. of it would be detected at source as a result of the present tax proposal. According to the old system, they have already paid tax on reserves I would request the hon Minister to clarify this position in his reply.

We have been told and it is stated in the economic survey also that production has gone down in the country, even though the over-all production this year has registered an increase of 2 3 per cent, compared to 3 5 per cent of last year and 8 5 per cent of the previous year It is stated that the textiles have contributed as much as 26 per cent to the decline in production This is so because we have lost the competitive nature of the textile industry Our textile industry is the oldest industry in the country It has become obsolete. Because of the unwillingness on the part of Government to allow rationalisation in the industry, modernisation has no net effect So, it has lost its competitive nature in relation to the industries existing in other parts of the world So, I would urge upon the hon Finance Minister to see that this competitive nature is restored not only to the textile industry, but to all other industries that have to compete with similar industries that exist in other parts of the world We should not feel that we are throwing some people out of employment as a result of rationalisation and modernisation It is only a temporary phase and with the quickening of the economic development of the country, I feel sure these people would be easily absorbed in the developing economy, so as not to precipitate any crisis in the country. So, this question of people being thrown out of employment because of modernisation is something very distressing I would very much like some thought to be given to this problem

Regarding the commodity taxes that have been levied, I have no specific complaint, but I would request the hon Finance Minister to show some concession for the agriculturists who are using diesel oil Especially in the southern part of the country where I come from, even people owning 3 or 5 acres resort to lift irrigation using diesel pumps We have very little water and we have to lift water from 150 or 160 feet So, if the agriculturists are not given any concession, they will be put to very great hardship So, I request the Minister to show some concession to small and medium agriculturists, who have resorted to mechanisation, because of the increased labour cost, groups of them have joined together and purchased tractors for co-operative use Of course, I do not doubt that by giving concessions, there may be some leakage, but, some way should be found for giving some kind of concession to the agriculturists, so that we may raise the production in the agricultural sector

Then there is this talk of inflation in the country Certainly, the prices have shown a tendency to rise What I feel is that because ours is a developing economy, this is inevitable because we are now pumping money into the economy But we are pumping it only to produce more goods and stimulate more consumption in the country The rising tendency in price structure is only in regard to food stuffs But, I for one, still feel that there is no shortage in food in the country. Because the channel of distribution of foodgrains is not proper, there is a tendency for the food prices to rise. If the channels of distribution are properly controlled and adjusted, I feel certain that the food prices will

be stabilised and so we need not feel perturbed over the tendency of food prices to rise.

Now, some of the industries have registered a decline in production e.g. cement. That has affected the production in some sector. But I feel that with the coming of our steel industry more uses will be found for cement So, there need not be any hesitancy or despair in this regard

Also, there has been some slowing down of certain mechanical industries because our imports have been drastically cut Of course, the cutting of our imports has affected our production to a certain extent. But, at the same time, it has done some good also. Because, people are now thinking of producing things which, if imports had been allowed, they would not have thought of producing So, even though for a temporary period this has lessened production, in another sense, I think it has enabled people to venture production of such things locally, which otherwise they would not have even dreamt of producing So, I feel that this temporary feature of decline in production is only a step towards further production in the country

The hon Finance Minister has given us the assurance that we are trying to turn the corner in our economy and our Second Five Year Plan will come to a fruitful completion I wish him all success

Shri Raghubir Sahai (Budaun): There are certain very welcome features in this budget for which I wish to offer my congratulations to the hon. Finance Minister. For instance, there is a reduction in defence expenditure of Rs. 24·19 crores I hope this trend will continue and we shall hear of more reduction under this head in subsequent years. Another welcome feature is an increased grant of Rs. 6.17 crores to the Community Development Department. Now everybody knows that this is a department whose activities are expanding gradually. For instance, panchayats and co-operatives have recently come within its fold and it was fitting that a further grant was placed at the disposal of this Ministry.

Another notable feature of the budget is that a sum of Rs. 5½ crores more has been placed at the disposal of the States for the welfare of Scheduled Tribes and Scheduled Castes. Another saving of Rs 23.8 crores has been effected in the Air Force expenditure. I think this is also a very welcome feature of the budget. Then, lastly, a payment of Rs. 6 crores has been made to the State Governments to assist them to meet the additional expenditure for the raising of emoluments of low-paid employees.

On the one hand, I have enumerated all those aspects of the budget which are very welcome and for which we offer our congratulations to the hon Finance Minister But there is the other side of the picture also. There are certain very distressing aspects of the economic situation in the country as revealed by the economic survey and the budget speech of the hon Finance Minister.

For instance, the national income has fallen down by two per cent as a result of short-falls in agricultural production and slowing down of industrial production in the year 1957-58. Then, according to the economic survey, it has been admitted that there is less money in the hands of the public during the year, as would be evident from the fact that over twelve months of 1958 the increase in money supply with the public was Rs. 74 9 crores as compared to an increase of Rs. 96 3 crores in 1957 and Rs 131.5 crores in 1956 We should take note of this very distressing aspect of the budget and the economic situation.

Then we find that the index of wholesale prices during this year has gone up very high, especially of the food articles. I find from the figures that have been given by the hon.

[Shri Raghubir Sahai]

Finance Minister that the price of everything has gone up. The figures are as follows:

Commodity	May 1955	January 1959
Rice .	74	92
Wheat .	58	125
Pulses . .	48	117
Gram . .	38	121

So, in the case of wheat the increase is by about 100 per cent. In the case of gram by more than 300 per cent. Every tongawala is blaming us for this.

An Hon. Member: Tongawala?

Shri Raghubir Sahai: Yes, we represent them. In the case of sugar and gur it was 82 in May 1955 and in January, 1959 it was 127. With regard to fuel it was 96 in May 1955 and it had gone up to 115 in January, 1959. Lastly, as has been pointed out in the economic survey, the employment situation has deteriorated

Now, if we look at all these distressing aspects that have been revealed by the budget, they would provide an answer to the mounting dissatisfaction in the country to which attention had been drawn by my hon. friend, Shri C. D. Pande. It is true that we are conscious of the great achievements that have been made during the First Plan and also during the three years of the Second Plan. We are proud of them, but we are not unmindful of the other aspects of the economic situation as well. And unless and until we make it possible for the ordinary man to have the essential commodities at reasonable prices, it would not be possible for us to enthuse them or to mobilise them for implementing the Plan. The budget has also to be judged from that point of view. It is said that the khariff crop has been good and the prospects of the rabi crops are fair. It is also said that all over the country, especially in the South, there was a bumper crop of rice. We should congratulate the Government and the country for this bumper crop of rice. But I wonder if by this bumper crop the price of rice has fallen appreciably because I feel that still the prices are very high. We hear and we are glad to know that there is going to be a bumper wheat crop all over the country, but are we sure that after this bumper wheat crop, there is going to be reduction in the prices of wheat and we are going to get wheat at reasonable and moderate prices

As was pointed out by another hon friend, there is plenty of grain in the country, but the system of distribution is rather faulty. We hear of hoarding, we hear of profiteering. I would very respectfully draw the attention of the Finance Minister to this and request that he should see that in subsequent years, especially this year when there is a bumper rice crop, when there is going to be a bumper wheat crop, there is no hoarding or profiteering at any level and on any account. Holding of stocks should only be at the instance of Government and by no other authority

In this connection, we hear a lot about co-operative farming, about State trading, about ceilings on land I am not one of those who would like to raise a scare in regard to this matter as my hon friend Shri Masani has done He has got some allergy towards co-operative farming, and towards ceilings, I do not know for what reasons, but if the Government is going to launch a programme of co-operative farming, a programme of State trading, a programme of ceilings on lands, well, it will have to be very cautious in all these steps that it is going to take. It is very necessary that to make these programmes a success we require strict vigilance, a missionary spirit on the part of those who

are going to carry out these programmes and sound knowledge by those people. Unless and until all these three requisites are there, it seems doubtful whether we can make these experiments a success in our country

We are told that in previous years we had imported huge quantities of foodgrains from outside countries. I think the Finance Minister will not be proud of that, nor can anybody be proud of importing foodgrains from other countries On the other hand, it should be a blot on the self-respect of this country that we should be compelled to import such huge quantities of foodgrains from other countries The earlier we stop these foodgrain imports, the better All this money should be retained in our country and we should take every possible step to disseminate knowledge in the cultivating class, the farmers We should distribute good seeds to them, fertilisers, manure, water for irrigation, and we should make technical skill available to them at their very door It is said that in China foodgrain production had gone up by leaps and bounds because of the steps that I have just enumerated They took all those necessary steps and the result was that food production went up very high

There was an appeal by the Finance Minister for greater saving and more restraint in consumption,—in other words, greater effort and more sacrifices by the community, for ensuring a better future for the country He has also said that in framing the Budget he has continuously kept in mind the major consideration that is the successful implementation of the Plan. While one would agree with all the steps that he has taken in order to see that the Plan is implemented, I fail to see how he is going to mobilise public opinion for the implementation of the Plan Ours is after all a democratic country, not a country governed by a dictator, or in an authoritarian manner. How is he going to mobilise public opinion? In my humble opinion the public ought to be made to feel that it is their Plan, that the taxes are levied on them for their benefit, that it is not under a sense of compulsion or coercion that they are made to pay the taxes But at the present moment the ordinary man has got no enthusiasm for the Plan, and until and unless public opinion is mobilised, I say there is very little chance for making our Plans a great success

I feel that although the Finance Minister has used very cautious words, very moderate words, he has not taken note of the great disparities in the incomes that are prevailing in our country We find people getting Rs 4,000 per mensem, and on the other hand we find people of the lowest strata are getting Rs 50 or Rs. 60 per mensem How can these disparities be explained?

An Hon Member Even less than that

Shri Raghubir Sahai: I wish the Finance Minister takes note of it Ordinary government servants nurse a grievance as to why their bosses should be paid so high The Finance Minister preaches austerity to everybody Well, let him preach austerity to these highly paid officers also, let them make some sacrifice in their incomes

An Hon Member. Why some?

Shri Raghubir Sahai: It may not be by way of compulsion, but it must be by moral persuasion Until and unless that atmosphere is created, I fail to see how public opinion can be mobilised.

[Shri Raghubir Sahai]

I am not going to take much more of the time of the House. While congratulating the hon. Finance Minister on his very able Budget speech, I would appeal to him to take this aspect of the Budget into consideration, and to assure the people that their grievances, their difficulties, are borne in mind by him and will be removed as early as possible.

श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी (हमीरपुर): उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, हमारे माननीय वित्त मंत्री ने जो इस साल बजट पेश किया है उसे मैं परम्परा अनुगामी बजट कहता हूं। परम्परा अनुगामी इस माने में जब कि डा० जान मथाई थे तो उन्होंने जो बजट बनाया वह हमारे जनसाधारण के विरोध में बनाया। जनसाधारण को उसमें कोई फायदा नहीं था और बड़े लोगों को उसमें लाभ था। उनके पश्चात् श्री मो० डी० देशमुख ने जो बजट उपस्थित किया वह मथाई साहब का अनुकरण था और उन्होंने कुछ नये टैक्स बढ़ाये क्योंकि उन को पंचवर्षीय योजना को चलाना था। आज हम देखते हैं कि हमारे जो वर्तमान वित्त मंत्री हैं वे गांधी विचारधारा के अनुयायी ही नहीं बड़े पक्षपाती हैं और उस के प्रवर्तक हैं लेकिन इस बजट में मैं देखता हूं कि जिन बातों पर उन का ध्यान जाना चाहिये था शायद इस लिये नहीं गया कि उन को अभी केवल एक वर्ष मिला है और वह भी पूरा नहीं और हो सकता है कि वह पूरे मुल्क की वित्तीय स्थिति को ठीक से न समझ पाये हों, और ऐसी बात भी है कि अगर पंचवर्षीय योजना को चलाना है तो हम किस तरह से खर्च को घटाएं और अपनी बचत बढ़ाये, इस बात का ऊपर कुछ अध्ययन की आवश्यकता है और वह अध्ययन हो नहीं सका होगा।

16.03 hrs.

[SHRI C. R. PATTABHI RAMAN in the Chair]

मेरा कहना यह है कि बम्बई के प्रदेश ने बतलाया है कि शराबबंदी का आन्दोलन बड़ा कामयाब हुआ है लेकिन मैं देखता हूं कि हमारे इस बजट में आबिशियन को बढ़ाने के सम्बन्ध में और शराब बंदी को यहां पर लागू करने के सम्बन्ध में कोई निश्चित कदम नहीं उठाया गया।

दूसरी बात मुझे यह कहनी है कि ध्यान इस बात का रक्खा जाता है कि जहां विकास का काम हो चुका होता है वहीं पर और विकास कार्य किया जाता है। अब हमारे देश में करीब ७ लाख गांव हैं। ७ लाख गांवों से जो आमदनी आती है वह गांवों पर उस तरह से वितरित नहीं होती जिस तरह से कि सम्पन्न इलाकों में होती है। इसलिये मैं तो कहूंगा कि यह सम्पन्नों का बजट है, दोनों का बजट नहीं है। यह शहरों का बजट है देहातों का बजट नहीं है। इस के लिये हमें यह दलील दी जाती है कि साहब शहरों की आमदनी गांवों की आमदनी से ज्यादा होती है इसलिये गांव वालों को उस पर रहम नहीं करना चाहिये। मैं कहता हूं कि दिल शरीर भर में भोजन पाता है लेकिन क्या आप ने यह भी सोचा है कि अगर दिल तक पहुंचने वाली जो धमनियां हैं अगर उन में रक्त नहीं जायेगा तो क्या हाल होगा और उस हालत में शरीर कैसे टिक सकेगा। इसलिये यह बहुत जरूरी है कि धमनियों में रक्त का संचार हो। जो हम गांव वालों के खून से इतने सम्पन्न हुए हैं उन को यह नहीं भूल जाना चाहिये कि अगर उन गांव वालों के पास खून ही नहीं छोड़ा जायेगा तो फिर वह कैसे सम्पन्न बन सकेंगे। मुझे खेद के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि आज हमारे देहातों की भारी उपेक्षा की जा रही है और बड़े बड़े शहरी इलाकों की अपेक्षा जो देहातों के अर्ध विकसित इलाके हैं या कम विकसित इलाके हैं वहां विकास की धारा कम है। हमारी पंचवर्षीय योजनाओं में भी मुझे यह कहने के लिये क्षमा किया जाय कि विकास

और कम्युनिटी डेवलपमेंट ब्लाक्स भी उन इलाकों में बनाये जाते हैं जो कि पहले से विकसित हैं लेकिन उन पिछड़े और अविकसित इलाकों में जहां कि विकास कार्य की बहुत जरूरत है, उन की ओर उतना ध्यान नहीं दिया गया है जितना कि दिया जाना चाहिये था ।

अब मैं थोड़ा सिविल एक्सपेंडिचर के बारे में कहना चाहता हूं । अभी हमारे माननीय मंत्री ने कहा कि तनख्वाहों में बड़ी डिस्पैरिटी है कोई तो मुश्किल से ४०, ५० रुपये मासिक तनख्वाह पाता है तो कोई ४,००० रुपये मासिक पाता है । मैं तो कहता कि सरकार की बीवी यह सिविल सर्विस है जिनकी कि लिपिस्टक और लव्ही हील की शूज में और जार्जेट की साड़ी में हम राष्ट्र का इतना धन खर्च कर डालते हैं और दूसरी ओर बहुत अधिक संख्या हमारे यहां पर ऐसे लोगों की है जिन के कि बच्चों को भरपेट खाना मयस्सर नहीं होता और जो पैसे के अभाव में अपने बच्चों को दवादारू नहीं दे पाते और उन का इलाज नहीं करा पाते । आज हम देख रहे हैं कि हमारा सिविल एक्सपेंडीचर बढ़ता चला जा रहा है और वह बढ़ कर इस बजट में २२२ करोड़ के करीब हो गया है । मैं समझता हूं कि आज सरकार के दफ्तरों और अन्य कार्यालयों में काफी तादाद में ऐसे लोग बैठे हुए हैं जो कि बेकार बैठे मुफ्त की तनख्वाह ले रहे हैं । मैंने खुद अनुभव किया कि ऐसे स्टेनोग्राफर मौजूद हैं जिन्हें कि एक एक महीने तक कोई डिक्टेशन नहीं मिलता । मैं अपने वित्त मंत्री महोदय का ध्यान इस ओर दिलाना चाहता हूं और पूछना चाहता हूं कि आखिर सरकार की नौकरियों में इस तरह के बेकार आदमी क्यों बैठे हुए हैं । दफ्तरों में आदमियों के पास काम नहीं है और उन की जांच पड़ताल नहीं हो पाती है कि यह राष्ट्रीय धन का अपव्यय क्यों हो रहा है । मैं यह इसलिये नहीं कहता कि मुझे वित्त मंत्री से कोई विरोध है । वित्त मंत्री तो मेरे मित्र हैं और वे चाहते हैं कि सरकार में सुधार हो लेकिन उनके पास बातें पहुंच नहीं पाती हैं इस कारण यह कठिन हो रही है । मैं आशा करता हूं कि हमारे वित्त मंत्री महोदय इस लिपिस्टक वाली सिविल सर्विस की बीवी पर होने वाले भारी खर्च में कमी करें ।

एक माननीय सदस्य : डाईवोर्स कर रहे हैं ।

श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी : डिफेंस एस्टिमेट्स के सम्बन्ध में मेरा यह कहना है कि आज जब दो शक्तिशाली राष्ट्रों, अमरीका और रूस द्वारा बड़े-बड़े आणविक अस्त्रों का निर्माण-कार्य चल रहा है वहां हम अपने देश के डिफेंस बजट में कमी कर रहे हैं । मेरे कहने का यह तात्पर्य नहीं कि वह बढ़ते ही जाना चाहिये मगर साथ ही मैं यह जरूर कहूंगा कि हमें समय की आवश्यकताओं के अनुकूल इस सम्बन्ध में चलना चाहिये और अपने डिफेंस बजट को भी उसी तरीके से बढ़ाना चाहिये । हमें अपने देश को किसी पर हमला करने की नीयत से नहीं लेकिन अपनी आजादी की सुरक्षा के खातिर इतना बलशाली बनाना चाहिये जिस में कि हमारी सुरक्षा पर आंच न आ सके । हम किसी भी राष्ट्र पर हमला नहीं करना चाहते लेकिन साथ ही साथ हमें अपनी रक्षा के लिये पूरी तैयारी करनी है । और इसलिये इस में जो आप ने २४ करोड़ की कमी की है वह समझ में नहीं आती ।

ठक्कर बापा ने कहा था कम्पलसरी एजुकेशन शुड हैव प्रीसीडेड ऐडल्ट फ्रैंचाइज यानी अनिवार्य शिक्षा वयस्क मताधिकार के पहले लागू हो जानी चाहिये थी लेकिन कास्टीट्यूशन में इस बात का दावा किये जाने पर कि १४ वर्ष के अन्दर १९६० तक हम हिन्दुस्तान के एक १४ वर्ष के बच्चे को नि:शुल्क शिक्षा दे देंगे, आज हमारी पंचवर्षीय योजना में या बजट में इस दिशा में कोई सफल प्रयत्न नहीं हो रहा है और जो हो रहा है, वह लचर है और हल्का है । मैं चाहता हूं कि देश भर में

[श्री म० ल० द्विवेदी]

आप अनिवार्य शिक्षा चालू करें और अगर आप ने इस को चालू नहीं किया तो आप का यह बालिग मताधिकार का ढांचा फेल हो सकता है। आज की अवस्था में इस अधिकार से केवल शहर वालों को बड़े-बड़े पदों पर जाने का मौका मिलता है और देहातों के नागरिकों और उन के बच्चों को आगे बढ़ने की इस से कोई सुविधा नहीं मिलती है और शिक्षा के अभाव के कारण वे आगे नहीं बढ पाते हैं। इसलिये तमाम योजनाओं को रोक कर पढ़ाई की योजना को पहले आगे चलाना चाहिये और अगर यह नहीं किया जाता है तो हम गड़बड़ में पड़ सकते हैं.....

श्री अजराज सिंह (फिरोजाबाद) : अगर गांव वालों के बच्चों को पढायेंगे तो वह कहां जायेंगे ?

श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी : यह भी आयेंगे। वह तो हमारे नेता है और यह तो हमेशा रहेंगे।

अब जहां तक भूमि की सीलिंग फिक्स करने का सवाल है मुझे बडा हर्ष है कि नागपुर सेशन में जमीन के ऊपर सीलिंग फिक्स करने की जो बात कही गई है वह एक बडी अच्छी चीज है और उस का हम सब लोग मिल कर स्वागत करते हैं। लेकिन एक दूसरा पहलू भी है और वह यह है कि एक जमींदार के दो लड़के थे। एक लडके ने बाप के मरने के बाद अपनी जमींदारी बेच दी पर दिल्ली में आ कर दस मकान बना लिये। दूसरे लडके ने अपनी जमींदारी कायम रक्खी। जमींदारी विनाश के साथ-साथ उस की जमींदारी चली गयी केवल सीर के कुछ बीघे और एकड़ उस के पास बच रहे और अब सीलिंग होने से वह एकड़ भी उस के पास से चले जायेंगे तो वह तो बिल्कुल गरीब हो जायेगा लेकिन उस के भाई जिस ने दिल्ली में १० मकान खरीद लिये वह तो दिन पर दिन मालदार होता जा रहा है। इसलिये मेरा निवेदन है कि आप को आज जो इस कदर डिस्पैरिटी और आर्थिक असमानता है कि एक आदमी के पास तो १०, १० और १५, १५ मिलें हैं और दूसरे के पास जिस के कि खाने के लिये छोटी सी भूमि है उस की भूमि की आप सीलिंग मुकर्रर करने जा रहे हैं। यह ठीक है कि सब को रोजगार मिलना चाहिये और सब को भूमि मिलनी चाहिये लेकिन साथ ही साथ हमें इस बात की और भी ख्याल करने की जरूरत है कि आज एक एक व्यक्ति के पास जो दस-दस मकान हैं तो उस के मकानों में भी कमी की जाये। इसी तरह जिस व्यक्ति के पास पचास मिलें है उस को सरकार मजदूरों में बांट दे या उन की हिस्सेदारी मजदूरों के पास आ जाय या कोई इस तरह का नेशनलाइजेशन किया जाय जिस से आमदनी का समुचित और बराबर बंटवारा हो सके और आज जो आर्थिक असमानता है वह दूर हो सके।

जहां तक कैपिटल एक्सपेंडिचर का सवाल है उस को बराबरी से नहीं बांटा जाता। उद्योग और धंधे आप देखेंगे कि या तो कलकत्ते में, बम्बई में या कानपुर में अर्थात् बडे-बडे शहरों के पास यह उद्योग धंधे स्थापित किये जायेंगे। देहाती इलाकों में कोई उद्योग धंधा नहीं खोला जायेगा। कहा यह जाता है कि वहां पर बिजली नहीं है। अब बिजली के लिये मैं आप को बतलाऊं कि मेरे बुंदेलखंड के छोटे से पिछडे इलाके में माताटीले की विद्युत् योजना चलाई गई लेकिन अब माताटीला विद्युत् योजना बन्द कर दी गई और वह इस बिना पर बन्द कर दी गई कि उस के लिये विदेशी विनिमय नहीं है।

"The Central Water and Power Commission recommended acceptance of an offer of Czechoslovakian firm of repute which offered to supply the plant and equipment against rupee payment on a barter basis. The matter was taken up with the Government of India

at the Ministers' level. The Minister for Irrigation and Power, Government of India, wrote back saying that on account of the non-availability of foreign exchange, it could not be done. He did not favour the better or deferred terms of payment..... The State Government had, therefore, to defer construction of the hydel station till such time as foreign exchange position improved."

मेरा कहना है कि बुंदेलखंड सब से पिछड़ा हुआ इलाका है वह चारों ओर नदियों से घिरा हुआ है और वहां पर उद्योग धंधे खोले जाने चाहियें और जाहिर है कि उस के लिये बिजली चाहिये । अब बहुत बड़े-बड़े डैम्स और प्रोजैक्ट्स बन रहे है , नाना प्रकार के एक्सचेंज दुनिया से मिल रहे हैं केवल माताटीला के लिये विद्युत् एक्सचेंज नहीं मिल रहा है और वह थी रुपये के पेमेंट पर नहीं मिलता, मैं कहता हू कि वह केवल बहाना है और जो पिछड़े हुए लोग है उन को और पीछे रखने का एक बहाना है । मैं सरकार को चेतावनी देना चाता हू कि अगर उन की वर्तमान उपेक्षा की नीति जारी रहेगी तो देहाती भाई उन से नराज हो जायेंगे और इसलिये यह बहुत जरूरी हो जाता है कि सरकार पिछड़े हुए इलाकों को ऊपर उठाने के लिये ज्यादा से ज्यादा कोशिश करे ।

मै कहता हू कि बजट में बुराई ही बुराई नहीं है । कुछ तारीफ की भी बातें है । उदाहरण के लिये हमारे वित्त मत्री महोदय ने इस वर्ष साधारण मनुष्य के ऊपर कोई नये टैक्स नहीं लगाये हैं क्योंकि जितने पहले वित्त मत्री हुए उन सब ने कौमेन मैन पर टैक्स लगाये । हमारे वित्त मंत्री महोदय ने इस वर्ष साधारण मनुष्य पर कोई नवीन टैक्स नहीं लगाया और नये टैक्स जो लगाये भी हैं वह साधारण व्यक्ति पर नहीं लगाये हैं । केवल खंडसारी शकर है, उस पर टैक्स लगाया गया है । इस पर टैक्स नहीं लगाना चाहिये था क्योंकि उस का प्रभाव जनसाधारण पर पड़ता है । खंडसारी का उद्योग एक गृह उद्योग है । उस में एक लाख आदमियों को काम मिलता है । मैं कहूंगा कि अगर उस पर टैक्स लगाया गया तो वह लोग मिल वालों का मुकाबला नही कर सकते । जब वे मिल का मुकाबला नहीं कर पायेंगे तो वे बन्द हो जायेंगे और एक लाख आदमी बेकार हो जायेंगे । एक तरफ तो आप कहते हैं कि आप गृह-उद्योगों को बढ़ाना चाहते हैं और दूसरी ओर यह काम करते है । मेरी हाथ जोड कर प्रार्थना है कि अगर आप को खडसारी शकर पर टैक्स लगाना है तो उसे इस प्रकार का कर दीजिये कि जिस से यह रोजगार बन्द न होने पाये और पनपता रहे ।

मुझे इस बात की खुशी है कि नाना प्रकार के संकट देश में आये, खाद्य सकट भी देश में आया और इस से होना यह चाहिये था कि जो हमारी प्लैन है वह कुछ घट जाती, लेकिन हमारे वित्त मत्री महोदय की यह योग्यता है कि उन्होने केवल स धन ही उपलब्ध नही कर दिये बल्कि कुछ टैक्स लगाये और बगैर ही एक ऐसी व्यवस्था बना दी कि दूसरी पंच वर्षीय योजना में भी कमी नही आयेगी और उस का जो कोर है, ढाचा है उस की भी पुर्ति हो सकेगी ।

मुझे एक चीज की शिकायत जरूर है । वह यह कि वित्त मंत्री महोदय ने कहा था कि हम सारा बजट इस साल हिन्दी में दे देंगे । पिछले मत्री ने कहा था । और आप ने कुछ दिया भी है । लेकिन जहां हम को २१ वाल्यूम अंग्रेजी में मिले है वहा केवल २ हिन्दी में मिले हैं और हमें सब लाद कर अपने साथ ले ज ना पड़ता है । दूसरी बात यह है कि हम को फाइनेन्स बिल का कोई अनुवाद नही मिला ।

श्री च० द० पांडे : स्पीच हिन्दी में मिली है ।

श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी : आप को क्या पता पांडे जी महाराज, इस सदन में कोई डेढ़ सौ आदमी ऐसे हैं जो अंग्रेजी नहीं समझते और आप उन को अंग्रेजी में समझाना चाहते हैं। पांडे जी तो पढ़ लेते हैं, लेकिन वह खड़े हो कर कह दें कि कितने लोग उसे पढ़ते हैं। आप तो उत्तर प्रदेश से आते हुए भी यहां पर अंग्रेजी में बोलना चाहते हैं लेकिन आप का कर्तव्य यह है कि उन पिछड़े हुए भाइयों का जो कि अंग्रेजी बिल्कुल नहीं जानते, समझाने की कोशिश करें। मैं आशा करता हूं कि हमारे माननीय वित्त मन्त्री जी अगले वर्ष इस असुविधा को दूर कर देंगे।

अब मैं वित्त मंत्री महोदय का ध्यान इस ओर आकर्षित करना चाहता हूं। हमारे दूसरे सूबों के कुछ लोग नाराज भी जरूर हो जायेंगे क्योंकि उत्तर प्रदेश के लिये कुछ बात करने पर उन को बुरा मालूम पड़ता है, उत्तर प्रदेश का दुर्भाग्य यह है कि यहां पर उत्तर प्रदेश के ही प्राइम मिनिस्टर हैं, उत्तर प्रदेश के ही गृह-मन्त्री हैं और उत्तर प्रदेश के ही इंडस्ट्रीज मिनिस्टर हैं ; अगर कोई बात उत्तर प्रदेश के बारे में कही जाय तो वे मुंह नीचा कर लेते हैं। मेरे पास एक किताब रखी है। अगर आप उसको देखें तो आपको मालूम होगा कि उत्तर प्रदेश की पर कैपिटा इनकम सब से कम है।

एक माननीय सदस्य : कम ही होती जा रही है।

श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी : जो सड़कों का निर्माण हुआ है उस में उत्तर प्रदेश में सब से कम निर्माण हुआ है पचवर्षीय योजना के अनुसार। सड़कों के अलावा भी आप देखें। बिजली भी भारत में सब से कम अगर कहीं बनी है तो वह उत्तर प्रदेश में बनी है। उद्योगों में भी अगर कहीं सब से कम उन्नति हुई है तो वह उत्तर प्रदेश में हुई है।

Shri Dasappa: May we know where from he is giving that information? I have not got it in the budget papers.

Shri M. L. Dwivedi: This is from a paper circulated by the Government of Uttar Pradesh in which facts and figures have been given. (*Interruptions*).

इसे उत्तर प्रदेश की सरकार ने दिया है जिस में एक-एक आंकड़ा दे कर बताया गया है कि किस प्रकार से उत्तर प्रदेश की सरकार को सब से कम रकम किस मद में दी गई है। नतीजा यह हुआ है कि जो उत्तर प्रदेश सारे दूसरे प्रदेशों से किसी समय आगे था। वह आज सब से पिछड़ा हुआ है। चाहे आप सड़कों के निर्माण के सम्बन्ध में देख लीजिये चाहे बिजली के सम्बन्ध में देख लीजिये, चाहे यातायात में देखिये, चाहे शिक्षा में देख लीजिये चाहे आमदनी को देखिये चाहे उद्योगों को देखिये। मैं यह नहीं चाहता हूं कि उत्तर प्रदेश के साथ ....

15 hrs.

Shri Dasappa: On a point of order. What has the Centre got to do with it? I want to know the relevancy of his criticising the U.P. Government here. If the hon Member begins to criticise the activities of a State, I am afraid he is not fair.

Some Hon. Members: No, no.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur (Pali). He is only criticising the Centre, that they are not giving anything to Uttar Pradesh.

Mr. Chairman: I do not pretend to know Hindi very well, but I understand from what he says that he is really pointing to some Government booklets and saying that U.P. has been neglected.

Some Hon. Members: Yes, yes.

Mr. Chairman: He is not taking sides in this affair. He is only pointing out that U.P. has been neglected.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: Those are the failures of the Government of Uttar Pradesh.

Mr. Chairman: The hon. Member is entitled to say that the Centre's subvention to U.P. is lessening. He is perfectly entitled to say that.

Shri Jaipal Singh (Ranchi West-Reserved-Sch. Tribes): It is also admitted that this lacuna has been more than adequately compensated by the Central Cabinet.

Mr. Chairman. The hon. Member can say that in his turn.

Shri M. P. Mishra (Begusarai): India, that is, Bharat; Bharat, that is, U.P.!

श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी : मैं कहता हूं कि सदस्य महोदय मेरी इस विनम्र प्रार्थना पर गौर करें । अगर हमारे माननीय मंत्री उत्तर प्रदेश के हैं तो आप को उन को कम करने का अधिकार है । आप को यह अधिकार दिया गया है कि आप अपने लीडर को बनायें । आपने लीडर को बनाया है और उसे अधिकार दिया है कि वह जिसे चाहे मिनिस्टर बनाये । मैं इसके विरुद्ध नहीं हूं, लेकिन इस के कारण किसी प्रदेश को नैग्लैक्ट किया जाय, यह उचित नहीं है । मैं चाहता हूं कि उत्तर प्रदेश के साथ कोई फेवरिटिज्म न किया जाय, उसे ज्यादा रुपया न दिया जाय, जितना रुपया दे कर उसका काम चले आसानी से, उस से भी कुछ कम दिया जाय, लेकिन इस के माने यह नहीं है कि उस प्रदेश को सब से पिछड़ा हुआ बनाये रखा जाय ।

श्री मोरारजी देसाई : उसे ज्यादा मिला और लोगों से ।

श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी : मेरे पास फैक्ट्स एंड फीगर्स हैं जो कि साबित कर देंगे कि उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार को केन्द्रीय सरकार से सब से कम मिला है । जब आप चैम्बर में होंगे तो मैं आप को बतला दूंगा ।

मैं सदन का समय अधिक नहीं लेना चाहता हूं, एक बार फिर मैं वित्त मंत्री महोदय को इस बात के लिये धन्यवाद देना चाहता हूं कि उन्हों ने इस साल के बजट में नई नई खूबियां और अच्छी बातें रखी हैं तथा इस बजट को जनसाधारण पर बोझा नहीं बनाया है । लेकिन उन को इस बात का ध्यान रखना चाहिये कि वे गांधीवादी हैं और गांधी जी चाहते थे कि यहां के हर एक आदमी की तन्ख्वाह कम से कम १०० रु० हो जाय और ज्यादा से ज्यादा ५०० रुपये से आगे न जाय । यह ठीक है कि रुपये की कीमत बढ़ गई है । इस लिये ऐसा कर दें कि हर एक ५० रु० पाने वाले आदमी की तन्ख्वाह १०० रु० से कम न हो या १५० से कम न हो । इसी तरह से आप ५०० के बजाय उसको दुगुनी या तिगुनी अर्थात् १००० या १५०० रु० कर सकते हैं ।

एक बात और कह देना चाहता हूं । बजट में जो भी टैक्स पिछले पांच या सात साल में लगाये गये, वे सब साधारण आदमियों पर लगाये गये थे । अब ढांचा इस तरह बनना चाहिये कि साधारण आदमी पर अधिक बोझा न बढ़े । अगर उस के ऊपर बोझा बढ़ता है तो उस की आमदनी के जरिये भी बढ़ाये जायें, उद्योगों की सुविधायें भी बढ़ें और हर एक क्षेत्र में काम चलाये जायें ताकि अधिक से अधिक लोग खुशी से धन पायें और टैक्स दे सकें ।

इन शब्दों के साथ में एक बार फिर माननीय मंत्री महोदय को बधाई देता हूं और अपना आसन ग्रहण करता हूं ।

Shri Khadilkar (Ahmednagar): Let me at the outset congratulate the Finance Minister for adopting certain recommendations on budgetary reforms made by the Estimates Committee in their last report. By the adoption of these recommendations, the budget that he has presented before us has some sort of a perspective. Of course, it is hazy; it is not in that sense a purely perspective budget, as it ought to be. But some effort has been made in that direction and therefore he deserves congratulations.

Now let us see the reactions this budget has produced in different sections. You will find that it has been hailed as an 'incentive' budget; then it has been said that it is free from ideological considerations; that the overall psychological effect it has produced in the share market is certainly giving a sort of fillip to the market which was in doldrums; therefore, it has been observed that it has restored health to the share market. Then it is said that it has stopped trends towards socialistic taxation. For all these reasons, the Finance Minister has been complimented for economic statesmanship. Of course, only last year my hon. friend, Shri M. R. Masani, had said that our policies were leading to economic brinkmanship; but it seems the whole trend has turned. I do not know what is the feeling of the Finance Minister after reading these compliments from different sections of people and opinion. Even in this House, Shri Masani, though he half-heartedly criticised some portions of his speech, complimented the Finance Minister. I am sure the Finance Minister must have felt a bit embarrassed.

Why I say this is because it has been observed by economic and political thinkers in the west that budgeting for a developing economy cannot be completely freed from social or political considerations. If anybody feels that the budget in this country can be an economic document, just an arithmetic or calculus of revenue and expenditure, he is perfectly mistaken

Before I come to certain proposals made in the budget, I would like to refer to the main issue that he has raised in the concluding portions of his speech by quoting a previous statement of the Prime Minister that the issue is that we are in a crisis of development and essentially it means a crisis of resources in this country. I felt while going through the budget papers that the whole thing should have been put in its proper perspective. But unfortunately this central issue has not been put in its proper perspective. Why has it happened so? We have got to consider that. People like Shri Masani feel that the planning effort in this country is not only going in the wrong way, but it should be further curtailed. On a prior occasion, I quoted a statement of Trotsky that the 'peasant is the packhorse of civilisation'.

Shri M. P. Mishra: Is Trotsky considered respectable now?

Shri Khadilkar: I am not worried about his respectability in a particular country. I consider him a great thinker.

Therefore, if we look at our planning from an objective point of view, we have to paraphrase the same observation of Trotsky's and say that the common man has become the packhorse of our development. This is the main position. Why has it so happened and why are there the present difficulties of resources in the Plan that we have got to face? Who has created them? Could Government have effectively checked them? These are the issues which, unfortunately, the Finance Minister has not answered in his Budget. I hope in his reply he will effectively answer these.

Let us try to see the picture of what has happened in this country. Recently, only two days back, the Indian industrialists met in a conference in Delhi and, as leaders of the private sector, after completely fulfilling their portion of the Plan, the targets that were allocated for the private sector, they have come round saying, let us have a sort of co-existence policy with public sector. I am using that word which was used by my hon. friend, a good industrialist in this House from the opposition side this morning.

But, when they say all this, we cannot ignore what has happened in the past. Why I say this is because the Planning effort, if it is to be, as is claimed, a national effort, and the private sector and the public sector are to pull together, then the private sector ought not to have been allowed to arrogate to itself a certain position diverting all the available resources into channels to their advantage. How have they done it? I will quote an authority—not a private but an institutional authority—Shri H. V. R. Iengar, our Reserve Bank Governor. What has he got to say? To quote the Governor of the Reserve Bank, Shri H. V. R. Iengar:

> "All available information suggests that the organised private sector in industry, mining, plantation, electricity undertakings and transport other than railways, has invested in the first half of the Second Plan itself almost as much as it was expected to invest over the whole Plan period. Even if one were to allow for the higher cost of the imported equipment and capital goods now as compared with the time when the Plan estimates were framed, this performance would indicate that at least by the third year of the Second Plan period it will have achieved the investment targets set out in the beginning of the Plan."

This is the assessment of the investment in the private sector and how it was made. We had occasion to hear on the floor of this House certain difficulties that are being faced by the private sector and voiced by their spokesmen in this House. But, if we take the profits they have earned from 1947 to 1956, yearwise, you will find—I have no time at my disposal and so I will not quote all the figures—that they earned a great deal. I will read the figures during the peak period of the Korean war, the profits they earned industry-wise, that is for the year 1951 only. The All India index was 310·5, in cotton it was 551·1, in tea, 303·9, in sugar, 420·8, in iron and steel, 157·7 and cement 419·7. This was a period when the markets went up in this country as well as outside and people made huge profits as if the war was coming on. But, in 1956, if we take that figure also, we will find that the All India index was 326·5, cotton 568·4, tea 346·6, sugar 454·5, iron and steel 293·3 and cement 430·2. I have quoted these figures with one intention.

From this it will be observed that the private sector invested almost its full quota during the first 3 years of the Plan while the vital public sector was all the time running into difficulties. This is the position. Today the private sector is not in a difficulty. Difficulties are faced by the public sector and the crisis of resources as we say has got to be met by the public sector. This is the position of national planning with a Central Planning Commission to direct it. We have come to a sorry plight because of this misdirection, if I may say so. How to correct it? This is a question because of the talk of a certain amount of hostility that we find from the private sector people towards effort in the public sector. Unfortunately, they do not realise that it has been observed time and again by those who have given thought to it that in this backward country unless Government, that

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means the public sector, invests larger amounts and builds up our economy and creates an industrial base in this country, the private sector cannot flourish. When they knew all this, still they grumble. Men like Shri Ramaswamy Mudaliar and others of his way of thinking are developing certain allergies towards academic economic thinking. I could gather that from his speech yesterday. Because honest economic thinkers do not support the contention of the private sector. Therefore, the question today in this country is this. Even after this squandering away for their personal gains and profits the funds, the resources of the country which were meant for the total national development, even now are they prepared to say that they consider the two as component parts of one economy and that they will cooperate? Do they say, they will help us and will not make further draft on the national resources? Is it their position that they will help us to mobilise the resources to meet the crisis of resources? No. The only thing they are worried about is the next Plan. Therefore, they are offering the olive branch to our Prime Minister saying, 'while you chalk out the Third Plan please have a sort of consultation with us also'. And our Prime Minister has already agreed.

An Hon. Member: Oh!

Shri Khadilkar: This is the position. In such a situation I would like to know from the Finance Minister how he is going to meet the crisis of internal resources. Is he going to burden further the common man who is already burdened enough?

In this year's Budget, the total deficit financing comes to about Rs. 245 crores. Of course, he is going to raise Rs. 23 crores by way of taxation. But, how will the rest of the Rs. 222 crores be borne in an uncontrolled economy like ours, unevenly affected by the common people? Our Planning Commission ought to have laid down very firmly that in a developing economy like this, the common man's life will be protected by controlling the repressive inflation in such a manner that the prices for ordinary necessities of life will not fluctuate as they are fluctuating today.

Take for instance, the small savings. Where do they come from? They come from that class of people who used to save in the postal banks or in the small savings drives. They have nothing to save because in this planning, no rationing is there but only rationing by purse as they call it, the capacity of the man to buy in the market. As the previous speaker has pointed out, our economy in order to fulfil the Plan has become much more dependent on foreign aids. Unfortunately those countries who are offering aid, though they have no political strings, have certain policies and more aid will come provided a bigger proportion of it goes to the private sector. International institutions like the World Bank and the I.M.F. are more or less committed to a policy that it is not the total national economy that should develop but the private sector and to strengthen that they can have monetary help. The other day replying to the debate on the President's Address, the Prime Minister has said that the objective of the ruling party was that they would not allow anyone in this land or any section of the people to exercise monopoly control or monopoly position in the key sectors of our economy. Has it been done? So far, it has not been done All the advantages are on that side and all the disadvantages are on our side and therefore, if at all you want to mobilise the people the only thing that you can do is to take measures which can create enthusiasm and faith that the Plan will bring better days for them. How can we do it? The food prices are going up. We are depending on the foreign country for our food. If we have avoided that, not two but three steel plants would have been constructed here.

In a backward country like ours, food consumption goes up along with development and so you have got to meet the demand and to that extent our production has not gone up because the whole rural economy has been more or less kept intact in the old set-up. Men, like Mr. Masani, attack the co-operative effort in a small way. There is nothing revolutionary in the Nagpur resolution. Unless we change the rural sector, there is no possibility of further growth in food production. Is the Finance Minister prepared to say that with that aim in view he will implement that policy as it is laid down whatever impression Mr. Masani might create? He has not used that word 'civil war' today. The other day, when the Prime Minister talked about Mr. Masani, he was made a sort of a scapegoat. There were many Masanis in your party They have no faith in that resolution. Instead of directly attacking them, he attacked Masani. Masani, as a shrewd politician, to-day took advantage of the same position and another attempt has been made to create a political division in the ranks of those who want to go ahead and reconstruct the society with a particular object in view. That is his gain. Formerly, communists used to talk of civil war and they said that they would bring the change by civil war. They have given up that talk. But their talk was high-lighted in all the Press But to-day, from the statesmen on the right side comes the threat that in this sovereign democracy there shall be civil war, or bloodshed....

Shri Morarji Desai: He is to your left.

Shri Khadilkar: Right from the point of ideology and approach. It is not a question where one sits. He is threatening now. If you touch the rock bottom of society, something will happen, he says. On the last occasion, I quoted Lord Acton who has said that class bonds are much more stronger than nationality. I say the class bond of these people are much more stronger than the national interests or the social interests or the interests of development. These things are put down for the sake of food production and regeneration of village life. This attempt of the recent Congress resolution must be welcome. But there are people like Masani to divide the country and take advantage of elder statesmen like Rajaji. Sometimes even men like Jayaprakash Narayan are cited in support of their contention. That is the tragedy of our situation. We must create a situation where we must say that we will not depend upon an ounce of imported food. Unless that is done, the crisis of internal resources will never be met. That is my first plea.

The question of trading is there. Industrialists who gathered here in Delhi have expressed grave doubts about the utility of State trading. In this country today we are facing a peculiar situation. In order to keep up our trade in the world market, we are indirectly taxing the Indian consumer but we are not making any effort to have the better terms of trade. I will give an instance of a small pharmaceutical concern from my constituency which applied for an import licence worth about Rs. 70,000 But that request was turned down. He went to the open market because, as the Commerce Minister who was then in Bombay had said that the channels would be kept open—that is, those private importers They quoted more than double the price. Are you going to penalise the Indian industry and the Indian small manufacturer who supply a little employment and meet the needs of the people at a much cheaper rate by asking them to go to the open market and traditional importers' channel? If these assurances are to be given, where is that objective? I speak from this side. When I look at the people and the team that is chosen to implement the socialist pattern, socialist objective, as I said earlier, I cannot put them

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into one focus. I must admit that it is very difficult to put them into one focus.....

Shri Morarji Desai:.....Because something is wrong with your eyes.

Shri Khadilkar: No, not at all; because something is wrong with the people who are sitting on the other side. Putting in focus is something which you must judge from the objectives. How are you going to do it? If you want to meet the crisis of internal resources, we must insulate our country from the foreign trends and international recessions, we must protect our market in the international trade and keep it up and we have got to gear production and the trade must be controlled by the State. I would go a step further.. (*Interruptions.*) He is Gandhian; I know that. He is orthodox and conservative and these are sometimes virtues.

What is the necessity of keeping a free gold market in this country? Where is the necessity? Why not make gold sale and purchase through the banks and the central banking institutions? Immediately it will have a very salutary effect not only on the internal economy, I would like that to be considered from the point of view of resources also.

If these two measures are taken in a limited way, our economy is insulated from the international recession and the terms of trade are improved. Through the State trading in the international market, a lot of money will be saved.

Regarding taxation and other matters, sometimes, after reading his Budget, I felt that whatever the taxation effort was made in the past it is likely to be frozen in the near future and we have come to an end; but when I read the Budget Speech a second time I felt that there is a genuine attempt to simplify certain provisions. And, while making a little simplification in the provision of direct taxes, I would appeal to him to take some lesson from our neighbour State. The main burden of the report of Kaldor was not so much regarding the imposition of direct taxation, but the equal or more emphasis was on plugging the loopholes. Unfortunately, it is evident that loopholes are there and our administrative machinery has completely failed to plug them. The Finance Minister is known for his discipline because he was administering law and order. I expect he would have a little more economic discipline in the country from top to bottom, and he will realise it much better and all the arguments of Kaldor would be met by introducing that discipline. Our neighbouring State the other day did it in a dictatorial way, and all the hidden incomes came to light in about a fortnight. Here it is not a question of dictatorship. Are you going to tolerate fraud in this country in the name of democracy? I cannot tolerate fraud whether it is in the economic field or in the political field. I do not think the Prime Minister will tolerate it. It is not a question of dictatorship, the question is whether the measure is right or wrong. Therefore, I would appeal to him to give six months, time—of course, it involves regularisation of certain former frauds, but let them come to light—and realise the amount that was realised in Pakistan within a fortnight. That is other way to meet the crisis.

Shri M. P. Mishra: What was the amount realised in Pakistan?

Shri Khadilkar: It came to Rs. 100 crores or a little more, but by way of taxation actually they realised about Rs. 40 crores—if I am not mistaken, because I have not got the figures here.

Lastly, the other day I had occasion to discuss certain developmental matters with an economist of international fame. He had advised our

Planning Commission formerly. When I asked him how he looks at our economy now, he was hesitating to give some reply, which is certainly indicative of his mind or opinion. He asked: "After three years do you find any qualitative change in your economy?" If the Finance Minister or the Planning Commission fails to answer that question this year, the position will be worse. That qualitative change comes when the ordinary man in the street feels not only the impact of taxation, the impact of burden, the impact of higher prices, the impact of other dues from States at different levels, but he must feel that he is one with the State, he has got the sense of oneness with our objective. That qualitative change has not come about after three years, and I am afraid that with this Budget it is not likely to come about this year. All the gains that we have made are likely to taper off, and we are going to face, perhaps a bigger crisis.

There is one point about the civil expenditure. Of course, it is going up. At the same time, I would not like to have bureaucratised administration. State administration should be simplified and the expenses should be curtailed. There should be rigid economy. As Khrushchev did, let the Finance Minister do here. As soon as he took over charge, he disbanded 20 ministries which had overgrown in Moscow. Overnight he dispersed them. I do not know how far he will be ruthless in these matters, but this is a lesson to be taken.

Apart from it, we must look at it from another angle. Hon. Member said something derogatory to the services. Unfortunately, I do not share that viewpoint. In this country the public sector will have to depend on services. They have no independent leadership like the private sector where there are big people with lot of experience at their command. We have no men of experience at their command. We have no men of experience and our best people are sometimes enticed away with greater rewards. You know, Sir, many able men in the services are on the other side after leaving their services. Therefore, we must look to our services in the new context of things, that they are not only discharging their administrative duties but they are discharging this main task of development. Therefore, if we, just because expenses are going up, say certain things against the services that would not help the national effort at re-construction.

In the end, I would like to appeal to the Finance Minister that though he has tried to put up a brave face in a situation to realise the magnitude of the crisis, he is very lucky because since he assumed charge the stock market has gone up by 37 points—that is a good indicator because in this mixed economy the stock market also serves its own purpose as, I think, it should. That is one good indicator. Then, he has reassured and allayed the fears of the private sector people. To a point they feel that he is orthodox, conservative, cautious, perhaps, to a fault, I should say, but still he has allayed their fears. Therefore, it is now his duty to look to that sector to solve this crisis of resources that we are facing by making further efforts to bring in line the States. The States budgets are there. No State has made any appreciable effort to raise its revenue. The States are expected, according to the Planning Commission, in the coming two years to raise Rs. 40 crores to Rs. 60 crores—I do not remember exactly the figure. That has not been done.

If all these measures are taken, I am sure the crisis will be over, and as he has received from one side bouquets on the presentation of this Budget, the next Budget will be such that from all sides, particularly the side that would like to see that the public sector goes ahead with all the schemes, he will be most heartily congratulated.

Shri Damani (Jalore): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I appreciate and support the broad policy of the Finance Minis-

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ter that he has adopted in this Budget. According to me, Sir, the hon. Finance Minister has tried to consolidate the financial resources of the country. He has also tried to plug the loopholes in the new taxations which were enforced during the last two years I want to congratulate the Finance Minister for making a reduction in the defence expenditure by Rs 24 19 crores in the next year I would like to suggest that this policy should be followed in future years so that the expenditure on defence can be brought to a maximum of Rs 200 crores

The biggest achievement during the current year is in overcoming the difficulty in our foreign exchange position Due to the combined efforts of the Finance Ministry and the Commerce and Industry Ministry the crisis which was being expected has been solved. Last year, Sir, in these days, every intelligent man was anxious, alarmed and worried about our foreign exchange resources and our foreign exchange payments Due to continuous efforts, due to incentives granted for more exports, the position has sufficiently been improved Our balance of foreign assets with the Reserve Bank last year was Rs 279 crores and this year it is Rs 206 crores Comparatively the position has improved, and I want to congratulate the Finance Minister as well as the Minister of Commerce and Industry for this improvement Also, Sir according to me, the monetary position of the country has been well looked after Throughout the whole year the flow of money in the market had remained constant and due to the able handling of the Government The Government have been successful in raising loans The Centre, and the State Governments have raised loans to the tune of Rs 227 this year Last year, our loans raised were about Rs. 71 crores and in 1956-57 Rs 141 crores This year, the success is appreciable, and besides this, the prices of securities have also improved, and there is more confidence among the public to invest money in government securities. Therefore, I think that our Government and the Finance Minister have been sucessful in handling this important question.

The tempo of industrial expansion has also remained constant. According to me, the development in industries is continuing, and though there is an increase of 2 9 per cent only this year in comparison to 3·5 per cent last year and 8 4 per cent in 1956-57 This year, due to a fall in the production of the textile industry, the figure is lower But we must realise that the general production of the industries is going up and there are so many new industries coming up I presume that next year, with the steel plants in full swing and the other industries producing goods, our production will be much higher and that we would be fulfilling our targets That would also be very helpful in the saving of foreign exchange

Small-scale industries also have developed during this year In many parts of the country the small-scale industries are developing and they are showing quite substantial improvements and giving substantial employment to the public, and are producing so many desired goods to meet the requirements of the public Industrial goods and consumer goods have also helped the country in saving foreign exchange which is spent on importing goods

This year, the change in the taxation pattern of the corporate sector has been great Looking at this it may be simple at first sight but it is difficult to say anything about its implication at this juncture But one thing may be pointed out There has been withdrawal of credit from the reserves made by the companies in the last so many years The distribution of dividends out of these reserves is going to be abolished from next year In this connection, I want to submit that this practice has been followed by the industries from the very beginning. In such a short time, whether it is good to discontinue this practice has to be reconsidered I think that

the hon. Finance Minister will consider this aspect of the question, and I wish that he allows more time for these dividends being distributed out of these reserves That should be allowed for some more time so that adjustments can be made in the course of the next few years

Just now, Shri Khadilkar was speaking about the private sector and other things I want to say that the private sector has also done a great service by developing so many industries in the country In our second Five Year Plan, there was a portion to be looked after by the private sector and another portion to be looked after by the public sector With their enthusiasm they have tried to do their best to build so many industries in the country and that also has given quite a substantial amount of employment to the people and also raised the wealth of the country I think all are doing well, whether it is the private sector or the public sector, and are doing good for the country The private sector is not separate and the public sector is not separate All are combined and we have also tried to improve and develop and expand the economy and production of the country Just to take them separately and criticize them is of no use I think we must have a broader view in this connection and they should feel that whatever they are doing is to the good of the country They are also paying well and in fact the higher slabs are levied on them This aspect also should be taken into consideration We must not criticize them At present the development in the industries is mainly due to their hard and efficient work Therefore this aspect should be taken into consideration

As the hon Finance Minister has abolished the tax on excess dividend and the wealth tax on companies, I want to request him to consider the bonus shares and the tax thereon Bonus tax was introduced in 1956 and it was 12½ per cent at that time I do not know,—and I do not have the figures,—what are the collections by way of bonus tax during the year 1957. But it was increased to 30 per cent in 1957. I have reason to believe that from that time the revenue by way of this tax is considerably lower than what accrued in the beginning of 1956 This tax was being imposed just to have a revenue from dividend tax Now we have no dividend tax, and therefore, the rate of bonus tax should also be reduced to the original limit of 12½ per cent The advantage would be that the Government will also get revenue and the shareholders will have an incentive to invest more money in equities Therefore, I request the hon Finance Minister to consider this suggestion of mine on this aspect of the question

Regarding the abolition of grossing, I want to request the hon Minister to consider that charitable institutions are also holding a major part of the funds in shares and other things That question has to be looked into It must be seen that their interests are not harmed, because the money they get is spent towards the uplift of the country and goods causes in society. Therefore, I plead that their income should not be disturbed and that the tax should be refunded to them so that they can maintain their expenses and their good work

Regarding the investment companies I would like to submit that the note in the Explanatory Memorandum is not clear I would say that they are one of the biggest investors in equities Therefore there should not be double taxation, on the other hand an incentive should be given to them so that the limited companies can invest money in equities

This year we have discontinued extra depreciation on securities and allowance on third shift depreciation The industries have developed and they have also helped a lot to develop our country Still, in the third Plan, we have to develop many more industries Therefore, I would like to request the hon Finance Minister to reexamine this position Especially, I would request him to continue third

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shift depreciation allowance for the time being.

Many of my hon. friends have spoken about the middleclass and the exemption from the income-tax limits on them. I also want to join them and I request that in view of the rise in prices and in view of the general index rise, it is essential that the limit of Rs. 3,000 should be increased to Rs. 4,200. I understand that if this is going to be implemented, it will cost the Government a sum of Rs. 2 crores to Rs. 3 crores, but it is worth doing, because they need a relief. Only two years ago, we were giving them this relief. From that time onwards, the prices of foodgrains and other commodities have gone up. Therefore, they deserve this concession, and I think the hon. Finance Minister will consider this suggestion sympathetically.

Regarding housing for middle income-group, the Life Insurance Corporation of India has made a scheme to grant a certain sum annually by way of loans for building houses for the middleclass people. In this connections, I may submit that there is ample cement in the country and with our own steel plants, there will be no shortage of steel also. So, more amount should be allotted for this purpose. In every city, there is this problem of housing and people want to build their own houses. So, a substantial amount by way of loan should be given so that the difficulty may be overcome. In this way, there will be also further employment.

So far as the expenditure tax is concerned, we have combined the income of the husband, wife and dependent children and we have fixed a limit. I agree with the policy, but I submit that some allowances which were given, like Rs. 5,000 for medicine, should be increased.

Regarding deficit financing, this year we are going to have deficit financing up to Rs. 200 crores. From the beginning of the Second Plan, the total is Rs. 950 crores and adding this Rs. 200 crores, it would be Rs. 1150 crores. Our target for the plan period is Rs. 12000 crores. So, I think we will be exceeding that target. This is going to increase the cost of production of materials. Because of our increased cost of production, in our exports we are not able to compete with other countries. There is inflation due to deficit financing and so the cost of production increases. So, this also should be considered.

There is another important question. Every week I find in the Reserve Bank return that there is export of currency. I presume this is due to the smuggling of gold into the country and smuggling of currency out of the country. In this year, this has come to Rs. 30 crores or Rs. 35 crores. So, proper action should be taken to stop this leakage of currency. We should try our best to overcome the difficulties by avoiding wasteful expenditure and other things I have suggested. I congratulate the Finance Minister on his success in the matter of foreign exchange.

Shri Heda (Nizamabad): In the beginning, I would like to refer to a portion of Mr. Khadilkar's speech. I am sorry he is not here in the House. While he was replying to Mr. Masani, he said that there are many more Masanis in the Congress Party. There may be many more Masanis and many more Khadilkars in the Congress Party, but my primary assertion is that it is the headache of the Congress Party. I think it is not good for Mr. Khadilkar or the Members of the Opposition to refer to this kind of things time and again. Due to considerations of politeness, we do not challenge such things, but it has been again and again stated that Congress resolutions are something, but Congress members believe in something else and so on. I think for political parties, there should be some minimum code of conduct, so that they may not unnecessarily go into the internal matters of other parties. So,

unless we believe that everything is fair in the game of politics, I hope my friends on my right will take note of this factor and not refer to the internal matters of other parties; otherwise, there will be no end to it.

It has been stated by quite a few Members, of the opposition that this budget gives relief to the capitalists and puts a very heavy burden on the common man. The burden on the common man is there; it has been increased and there is no doubt about it. At least no relief has been given to the common man; that goes without saying. So far as giving relief to the big business is concerned, let us analyse it. The first thing that has been brought out generally is the abolition of wealth tax on companies. It is stated that this is a big relief to big business. As the Finance Minister stated in his speech, he has given relief to the companies and not to the individual members of the big business. The other day, one of the big business men came to me and said, "I would not have minded if there was added wealth tax on the companies, rather than on my personal or private property." His reason was that the investment in the company is quite sound and is expected to earn 6, 8 or 10 per cent. So, it can bear a little more tax, but personal property does not fetch such a good interest generally and so, it will not be able to bear additional burden. Whatever it is, one thing is clear. In the taxation system that we have developed in our country, it is not possible for anybody to earn even to the tune of Rs. 5 lakhs to Rs. 10 lakhs in life, unless he adopts some methods which escape the vigilance of the law. That is quite different; there is always room for that. But observing genuine and honest practices, it is not possible for anybody to earn more. This fact is very clear that the Government and our party are quite sincere in the profession of socialism. The word 'socialism' does not appear in the speech which is generally meant to be a review of the economic developments and in the indication of the new taxation measures, but it is very clear that the net result of this budget will be towards socialism and not the other way. Not only new properties will not be acquired but it will be very difficult even for the present properties to bear the burden. Therefore, as it was stated by the former Finance Minister that the wealth-tax is not necessarily to be paid out of the wealth. If it comes to that the tax has to be paid by the wealth itself. I think after this budget such cases would increase in number and with intensity that there will be many cases of taxing more than the total income. There is nothing wrong in it and that will take us towards socialist pattern.

16 hrs.

Again, the other relief that has been given to the companies is in the national interest. For example, the total taxation was 51·5 per cent. Now it has been brought down to 45 per cent without any loss to the Government That is the ingenuity of this budget. Looking very simple, not only will there be no loss of revenue but there will be a gain. So, if there is any relief given, it is to the companies. Here we have to make a difference between the companies and the individuals. In the socialist pattern we would not like the individuals to take up the size of big business, acquiring properties worth lakhs and crores of rupees. While we believe in the mixed economy and in the private incentives, we have to allow the companies to develop in the national interest. They have to produce more and bring the cost less and less so that the country, the company and everybody is benefited

Then I would like to refer to high dividends. The previous speaker, Shri Damani, has already referred to it. When the tax on high dividend is taken out, it is a little difficult to

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find cogent reasoning for the continuance of tax on bonus shares. Rather, another aspect has been brought out and complexity has been created on the tax on bonus shares. What is the difference between high dividends and bonus shares? Bonus share is a profit that accrues to the shareholder, not immediately but from the next year for every subsequent year. But high dividend is the hard cash which he realises immediately and *in toto*. While the bonus share is only a paper, what he gets year after year is the income on it. Therefore, there is marked difference between the two. As Shri Daman has stated, when the tax was introduced, it was clearly stated that it was done to plug the loopholes in the tax on high dividends. Since the tax on high dividends has been taken away, I am not able to appreciate the continuance of the tax on bonus shares. My own feeling is that by converting the extra profits into bonus shares, though actually and immediately no profits are gained by the shareholder, the borrowing capacity and the overall position of the company improves. Its outlook brightens up, it can get better credit and it can expand. The scope for expansion that we have allowed in the Second Plan would do justice only if we consider this aspect also.

So far as indirect taxation is concerned, I would only take one item, and that is khandsari sugar, probably because I represent a sugar-cane area in this House or may be because this is a little misunderstood in all quarters. So, I would like to deal with this measure in a little detail. Khandsari which is a small or village industrial product like *gur*, if it is done without any use of machines, it is not taxed. It remains exempted. So, the smallest unit or the unit which would come under the category of village industries has not been affected at all. So, no hue and cry need be made on this score. Relief is given to the big mills in the sense that they were getting a tough competition from the power-operated khandsari units, units worth Rs. 1 lakh or Rs. 2 lakhs, which were crushing 50 to 100 tons of sugar-cane a day and which were using some machines. There are two aspects to this problem. In the competition with the mills this type of khandsari units were in an advantageous position. The margin between the sugar produced by the mill and the sugar that this khandsari produced was fairly large, about Rs. 19, since there was no excise duty on it. Therefore, it was not only able to make good the loss in the recovery of juice from the sugarcane and also in the recovery of sugar from cane but it was making a better profit. In certain cases these units had started paying a little more to the sugarcane growers than even the mills. From the national point of view this was not desirable. Firstly, because these units are not getting the fullest benefit of the sugarcane. The recovery was, on paper and theory, about 80 per cent; but in reality and in the account books it was never more than 60 or 65 per cent. So, the loss of recovery was there; particularly this is so when the crop is not good. I think we will be producing between 18 and 19 lakhs tons of sugar this year and so we will be deficit by about 2-3 lakh tons of sugar. Therefore, a curb had to be put on khandsari manufacture of sugar, and it has been done by this measure.

So, it will have a good effect on those units which are placed within the orbit of big mills or sugar factory areas. But the khandsari units which were not within the sugar factory area but outside it, the competition was between khandsari and *gur*. Now, *gur* was not paying such a good price, because gur is after all much cheaper and khandsari sugar was almost as goods as the other sugar. Though it was being quoted Re. 1 or Rs. 2 or less, it was getting the same price and when it was mixed it was difficult to detect it. So, it was competing with *gur*-making units very successfully.

One aspect of this competition is a little complicated, and that is paying a better price to the sugarcane growers than the *gur*-making units could afford to pay. That benefit was going to the sugar-cane grower. I am quite clear in my mind that by this measure that advantage to the sugarcane grower will vanish. At the same time, it will have a salutary effect on *gur* manufacture. I am not dealing here with the health point of view, whether *gur* is superior to sugar or what are its advantages. As a result of this taxation measure the *gur*-making units would benefit.

Lastly, I would like to point out that new limited companies are not coming into the arena for the development of the future of our economy. The expansion of the present companies is quite satisfactory at least from the point of view of the goal that we have set before ourselves in the Second Plan, but the advent of new companies is not as it should have been. This will have two bad effects. Firstly, the present industries or limited companies would expand, and thereby the power and the influence of the present business would increase, and there would be concentration in fewer and fewer hands. On the other hand, small and medium size businessmen and industrialists will have less chance to come forward and go ahead. The Government have quite a few schemes to finance and help the small-scale industries and even medium-size industries. Government helps those entrepreneurs who can obtain some advantages in foreign exchange in the share of deferred payment and other things. I would refer to only one development in this regard.

So far it was the financier who was coming forward in such matters. Sometimes an expert, a man who knows the job, an engineer or a scientist, would come forward and give an idea to a financier and start an industry. Now, a new development is taking place. A man who is neither an expert nor has got money is coming forward and trying to put up new plants. He has, it would be difficult to say a political influence, but at least he has contacts between the one and the other. He goes to the scientist and says there is a certain financier behind him or that he himself has got good finance, and thereby gets the co-operation of the scientist, and then he goes to the financier and in the same way he goes to the foreign industrialist and gets the deferred payment. I think if we allow this in an unrestrained manner, this will not have a salutary effect on the future development or growth of our economy, and therefore we should devise measures so that this category of adventurists would be curbed.

16.10 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair.*]

श्री राघे लाल व्यास : (उज्जैन) उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, जो बजट माननीय वित्त मंत्री महोदय ने पेश किया है उस के लिये मैं उनको हार्दिक बधाई देता हूं । यह हमारे योजना काल का चतुर्थ वर्ष है और इस वर्ष, दो महत्वपूर्ण घटनायें हुई है जोकि हम को अपने उद्देश्य की ओर ले जाती है । उन में से एक तो शासन का यह निश्चय है कि भूमि की अधिकतम सीमा निर्धारित कर दी जाय और दूसरी यह कि राज्य के द्वारा खाद्यान्न का व्यापार अपने हाथ में लिया जाय । अन्न की समस्या इस वर्ष बड़ी गम्भीर रही । हिन्दुस्तान के इतिहास में खाद्यान्न के भाव कभी इतने ऊंचे नहीं गये जितने कि इस साल थे और लोगों में बड़ी बेचैनी थी । इस का एक कारण तो यह था कि शासन की जो नीति थी खाद्य कंट्रोल की या जोन्स बनाने की, उस से कुछ गड़बड़ी हुई और राजस्थान और मध्य प्रदेश में भाव काफी ऊंचे गये । पंजाब में भी गये । पिछली दफा काफी लम्बे अर्से से यह मांग की जाती रही थी कि इन जोन्स में कुछ सुधार हो तथा एक राज्य से दूसरे राज्य को पहुंचने वाले

[श्री राघे लाल व्यास]

खाद्यान्न के निर्यात पर रोक लगाई जाय । परन्तु वह नही हुआ । नतीजा यह हुआ कि कीमतें बढी और जो तजवीज पहले की गई थी शासन को उस पर आना पडा । आप को पता है कि हमारे मध्य प्रदेश में या पडौसी राज्य राजस्थान मे जो गहू ३५ रु० तक चढ गया था वह आज १० रु० आ गया है । पहले यह कदम उठा लिया गया होता तो शायद आज यह स्थिति न होती । लेकिन मैं शासन से यह निवेदन करना चाहता हू कि नई फसल आनी शुरू हो गई है बाजार में और अगर अभी से उस की ठीक कीमत किसान से खरीदने के लिये न मुकर्रर की गई तो मुझे भय है कि किसानों को बड़ा नुक्सान होने वाला है । शासन को अपनी नीति यह अख्तयार करनी चाहिये कि नई फसल बोने के वक्त कीमत मुकर्रर कर दी जाय लेकिन अब तो नई फसल बाजार में आनी शुरू हो गई है । आज उज्जैन की मडी में और इदौर की मंडी में नये गेहूं की गाडिया आती है और उसका भाव २० रु० तक आ गया है । मुझे भय है कि अगर शासन ने जल्दी कोई कीमत मुकर्रर न की और काफी व्यवस्था न की तो वही गेहूं १० और १२ रु० मन में बिक जायेगा और वह हमारे देश का दुर्भाग्य होगा कि किसानो को आश्वासन देते हुए भी कि कीमतें ज्यादा नही गिरने पायेंगी, हम उस के सम्बन्ध में उचित व्यवस्था न कर पायें ।

दूसरी बात जो मैं खाद्यान्न के सम्बन्ध में निवेदन करना चाहता हू वह यह है कि इस वक्त जो कीमतें है उन से नीचे आनी चाहियें और जो व्यापारी किसानो से अनाज खरीदते हैं उन्हें अपने मुनाफे का कम से कम कुछ परसेन्टेज उद्योग धधो के लिये देना चाहिये । लेकिन इस की कोई व्यवस्था नही की जाती है । आज जब अनाज पैदा होता है तो व्यापारी उस को कम कीमत पर किसानो से खरीदते हैं और सस्ते भाव पर खरीदे हुए अनाज को महंगा बेच कर मुनाफाखोरी करके अपना धन बढ़ाते हैं ।

खाद्यान्न के बाद मकानों की समस्या है । लोगों को मकान चाहिये । शासन ने काफी कुछ किया है लेकिन वह काफी नहीं है । मैं देखता हूं कि मध्य प्रदेश की राजधानी भोपाल में मकानो की कमी है, बड़े-बड़े शहरो में मकानो की कमी है और किराया काफी लगता है । इस का कोई हल निकालना चाहिये । भारत की आबादी बढ़ती जा रही है और लोग काफी तकलीफ में है । अभी मैं ट्रेन में आ रहा था, मुझे एक मिलिटरी के आफिसर मिले । उन्होने बताया कि इस वर्ष डिफेन्स फोर्सेज ने अम्बाला वगैरह में हजारो मकान खुद बनाये है और बड़े सस्ते बने है । हमारे देश में लाखो सरकारी कर्मचारी है, रेलवे का महकमा है उस के कर्मचारी कहते हैं कि अगर रेलवे डिपार्टमेंट हम को कुछ मैटीरियल दे दे, छोटे छोटे कर्मचारी है, चपरासी हैं, वे कहते हैं कि अगर रेलवे हम को मैटीरियल दे दे तो हम अपने मकान खुद बना सकते है, अध्यापक कहते है कि हम बना सकते है । लेकिन आज केवल मैटीरियल देकर, लोगो के श्रम के आधार पर मकानो का निर्माण कर के मकानो की कमी दूर नही की जाती । मैं समझता हू कि शासन इस पर विचार करे तो लोगो की यह असुविधा बहुत कम खर्च मे दूर हो सकती है ।

तीसरा सवाल स्वास्थ्य का है । काफी पैसा शासन का खर्च हो रहा है । बडे-बडे अस्पताल बनते जा रहे हैं, लेकिन उस के साथ ही रोग भी बढते जा रहे हैं । लोगो को उन बड़े-बड़े अस्पतालो से जो राहत मिलनी चाहिये वह नही मिल रही है । हमारी पद्धति में कही दोष है, हमें लोगो को स्वस्थ रहने की आदत सिखानी होगी स्कलो से ही, जिस से बीमारी न बढे ।

प्राकृतिक चिकित्सा की ओर राष्ट्रपिता महात्मा गाधी ने इतना ध्यान आकर्षित किया था । आज शासन का ध्यान प्राकृतिक चिकित्सा की ओर बिल्कुल नही है । आयुर्वेद जो एक सस्ती पद्धति है उसको बढ़ाने के लिए, उसका प्रचार अधिक हो, सुलभ हो, एक उपाय यह है

जिससे कि जल्दी लोगों को थोड़े पैसे में दवाई मिल सकती है ? उसमें तो बहुत कम खर्च होता है जब कि अलोपैथिक पर और दूसरी जो पद्धतियां हैं उन पर करोड़ों रुपये खर्च होते हैं तो इस पर भी विचार करने की जरूरत है कि जो सुलभ रास्ता है कम खर्चीला है सस्ता है उस पर अधिक पैसा खर्च करना चाहिये ।

बड़े बड़े शहरों में बीमारी का एक कारण तो यह होता है कि वाटर वर्क्स की व्यवस्था नहीं होती है, अंडरग्राउन्ड डैनेज नही हैं, गन्दगी रहती है, सलम्स है, उनकी ओर भी ध्यान देने की जरूरत है । गवर्नमेंट को कम से कम यह तो व्यवस्था कर ही देनी चाहिये कि जो एक लाख से ज्यादा आबादी के शहर हैं, उनमें वाटर वर्क्स लाजिमी तौर पर होना चाहिये और अंडरग्राउन्ड डैनेज भी होना चाहिये जिससे कि सफ़ाई हो सके और बीमारी की रोकथाम हो सके ।

उज्जैन शहर जिसकी कि आबादी कोई डेढ़ लाख की है और जहा पर काफ़ी यात्री आते रहते हैं, वहा पर अडरग्राउन्ड डैनेज की व्यवस्था नही है । प्लानिंग कमिशन के सामने वर्षों से यह मामला पड़ा हुआ है । डैनेज की कोई व्यवस्था नही हो सकती और उसके लिये कोई पैसा नही मिल सकता है । मेरा निवेदन है कि शासन का ध्यान ऐसी चीजों की ओर भी जाना चाहिये ।

दूसरी चीज पंचायत और कोआपरेटिव्स की है और यह ठीक है कि हमारे देश की तरक्की बग़ैर उसके नही होगी । काफ़ी इस पर चर्चायें हुईं और शासन ने अभी निर्णय भी किया है कि इनकी संख्या हमें बढ़ानी है और उनको आगे ले जाना है जिससे कि सही रूप में लोगों के हाथ में कुछ अधिकार प्राप्त हो और कुछ काम हों लेकिन जिस गति से कार्य चल रहा है वह संतोषजनक नही कहा जा सकता । अभी जिस तरीके से कि बम्बई राज्य ने पंचायतों के लिये एक परसेंटेज मुकर्रर कर दी कि सैड रेवेन्यु का अमुक अंश पंचायतों को मिलेगा । इस सम्बन्ध में मेहता कमेटी ने भी कुछ सुझाव दिये है लेकिन अभी कुछ दूसरे राज्यों में इसकी कोई व्यवस्था नहीं हो सकी है । मै समझता हूं कि केन्द्रीय सरकार को फ़ौरन जल्दी से जल्दी राज्य सरकारों को यह आदेश देना चाहिये कि वे पचायतों को मजबूत बनायें और कोआपरेटिव सोसाइटीज का संगठन जल्दी से जल्दी अपने देश में करें ।

कल जब मै ट्रेन में आ रहा था तो मुझे गाडी में यहा के एक व्यापारी भाई मिले जो कि बरतनो और धातुओं का व्यापार करते है । मैंने उनसे वैसे ही पूछा कि आजकल स्टेनलैस स्टील का क्या भाव है तो उन्होने मुझे बतलाया कि आजकल उसका रेट नौ रुपये पौंड है । उन्होने मुझे बतलाया कि यह बाहर से ३ रुपये पौंड के हिसाब से आता है लेकिन उपभोक्ता को यह जाकर महगा पड़ता है ।

करोडों रुपया बाहर से माल मगाने के लिए फारेन एक्सचेंज हम देश का खर्च करते है । मैंने उनसे पूछा कि वह जो स्टेनलैस स्टील की चादर ३ रुपये पौंड में आती है उस पर ड्यूटी लगती होगी तो उन्होने कहा कि ड्यूटी देने के बाद वह ३ रुपये पौंड आकर यहां पड़ती है और वही स्टेनलैस स्टील जाकर उपभोक्ताओं को तीनगुनी और दुगनी कीमत पर मिले, तो यह कोई देश के लिए हितकर और सुखद बात नही कही जा सकती । क्या इसकी व्यवस्था नही होनी चाहिये कि जो विदेशो से हम चीज मंगाये उस पर एक मार्जिन आफ प्राफ़िट को अलग रख कर और वाजिब मुनाफ़ा लेकर वह उपभोक्ताओं को मिले ? शासन को इस ओर भी देखना चाहिये कि बाहर से कौन कौन सी चीजें किस किस भाव पर आती हैं और उनके द्वारा बनाई गई वस्तुएं इस देश में उपभोक्ताओ को किस भाव से मिलती हैं । इसकी भी जांच पड़ताल करनी चाहिये । शासन को यह देखते रहना चाहिये कि जिस पर करोड़ों रुपया फ़ारेन एक्सचेंज का शासन ने दिया है और जिसकी व्यवस्था की है उस पर

[श्री राघे लाल व्यास]

मुनाफ़ाखोरी अधिक न हो और जो अनुचित रूप से मुनाफ़ाखोरी करें उनके लिये दंड की उचित व्यवस्था होनी चाहिये ।

अब मैं इसके लिये एक छोटी सी मिसाल देता हूं कि यह लोहे की चादरें जो कि मकानों पर चढ़ायी जाती है, उनके ठीक वितरण की व्यवस्था नही है और मैं देखता हूं कि हमारे मध्यप्रदेश में वही चादर जो कि कंट्रोल रेट से व्यापारियों के यहा बिकनी चाहिये, नही बिकती है । वह कानपुर वगैरह से काफी तादाद में सैकडो टन की तादाद में हमारे राज्य में मध्यप्रदेश में आकर उज्जैन, इदौर वगैरह में बिकती है । कानपुर में उसकी इतनी खपत नहीं रहती । व्यापारियो ने मुझे खुद कहा कि वे बिल तो हमें कंट्रोल रेट का ही देते हैं लेकिन वास्तव में वे हमें कंट्रोल रेट पर देने को तैयार नहीं हैं और हमें उसको बहुत ऊंची कीमत देकर खरीदना पड़ता है और मनमाना मुनाफ़ा लेकर बेचते है । मेरा कहना यह है कि हमारी वितरण व्यवस्था में जो दोष है उनको दूर करने की जरूरत है ताकि उपभोक्ताओ को चीजें वाजिब भाव पर मिलें और मुनाफ़ा-खोरी जल्द खत्म हो ।

अल्प बचत योजनाएं देश में लागू हैं और काफ़ी उनका प्रचार भी है फिर भी कुछ ऐसी योजनाएं हैं जिनको कि आगे बढाया जा सकता है । भारत के स्वतंत्र होने के पहले कुछ देशी राज्यों ने एक परीक्षण किया था । उन्होंने सरकारी कर्मचारियों के लिये एक बीमा योजना बनाई थी और उसमें यह अनिवार्य रखा था कि हर सरकारी कर्मचारी को लाजिमी तौर पर अपने जीवन का बीमा कराना पड़ेगा । मैसूर ने सबसे पहले इस योजना को लागू किया । ट्रावनकोर ने भी लागू किया, बड़ौदा, इंदौर और ग्वालियर ने भी इसे लागू किया था । क्या मैं वित्त मंत्री महोदय को यह सुझाव दे सकता हूं कि हमारे देश में जितने भी सरकारी कर्मचारी हैं, इस अल्प बचत योजना के रूप में सरकार उनके लिये बीमा योजना क्यों न कम्पलसरी और अनिवार्य कर दे । हां उनके लिए एक लाभ यह जरूर दिया जा सकता है कि उनके लिए प्रीमियम की दर सस्ती हो और जो एजेंट्स को कमिशन दिया जाता है उस हद तक उसके बीमे के प्रीम्यिम में कमी कर दी जाय और यह योजना हर एक के लिए अनिवार्य कर दी जाय तो करोड़ों रुपया उससे प्राप्त हो सकता है और जो कि देश के निर्माण कार्य में काम आ सकता है । और जब वे रिटायर हों या उनको कभी लोन की आवश्यकता हो तो वह पालिसी के ऊपर रकम भी कर्ज ले सकते हैं और बुढ़ापे में आवश्यकता पड़ने पर उनको एक निश्चित रकम मिल सक ती है और ईश्वर न करे अगर उस कर्मचारी की मृत्यु हो जाय तो उसके आश्रित परिवार वालों को उसका लाभ मिल सकता है । मुझे आशा है कि इस ओर भी ध्यान जायेगा ।

जहा तक शासन व्यवस्था का सम्बन्ध है, शासन ने उसके सुधारने में काफी प्रयत्न किया है लेकिन तो भी आ । आप देहातों में और अपने निर्वाचन क्षेत्रों में जाइय तो आपको अभी भ्रष्टाचार, निपोटिज्म और करप्शन वगैरह की आम चर्चा और शिकायतें जनता से सुनने को मिलेगी । शासन में इस दिशा में काफी काम किये है । उसने विजिलेंस डिपार्टमेंट कायम किया एंटी कर-प्शन डिपार्टमेंट कायम किया सब कुछ किया लेकिन मैं यह नम्रतापूर्वक पूछना चाहता हूं कि हमारे देश के आजाद होने के बाद और देशभक्त लोगों के हाथों में शासन व्यवस्था आने के बाद से क्या इन चीजों में कोई कमी नजर आती है और क्या लोगों की शिकायत गलत है ? तो मैं नम्रतापूर्वक कहूंगा कि इस ओर भी गम्भीरतापूर्वक देखने की जरूरत है और हमारी दोनों पंचवर्षीय योजनाओं में भी इस बात पर बहुत जोर दिया गया है कि शासन के कर्मचारियों की ईमानदारी, पवित्रता और निष्पक्षता के बगैर कोई भी योजना सफल नहीं हो सकती । लेकिन आज हम देखते

हैं कि छोटे से गांव के एक पटवारी से लेकर बड़े अफसरों तक में यह बुराईयां हैं और शासन व्यवस्था मे भ्रष्टाचार है और वह अभी भी फैला हुआ है। मैं यह नही कहता कि जितने भी हमारे सरकारी कर्मचारी हैं सब के सब भ्रष्ट हैं। कुछ सरकारी कर्मचारी बडे योग्य और ईमानदार है और पबलिक उनकी प्रशसा भी करती है। अभी मुझ से लोग एक थानेदार के बारे मे कह रहे थे कि वह कभी किसी के यहा जाकर एक कप चाय तक नही पीता है और वह कभी भी बस मे बगैर टिकट सफर नही करेगा और जब वह अपनी साइकिल किसी स्टैंड पर रक्खेगा तो उसका किराया भी देगा। ऐसे लोग भी हमें शासन व्यवस्था मे देखने को मिलते है जिनकी कि सब लोग तारीफ करते है। मैं उनका नाम नही बतलाना चाहता। लेकिन इस के साथ ही जनता में यह आम चर्चा और शिकायत का विषय है कि आज हमारे बडे बडे कर्मचारियो मे जो एक सेवा और कर्तव्य की भावना होनी चाहिये, वह आज देखने को नही मिलती है। मैं चाहता हू कि हमारे वे ऊचे ऊचे अधिकारीगण जोकि ४०००, ५००० और ३००० रुपये तनख्वाह ले रहे है वे हमारे मत्रियो का देखें जोकि २४ घट मेहनत करते है और जिन का कि कोई टाइम भी अपना नही है केवल ११ बजे से ५ बजे तक ही काम करते हो, ऐसा नही है और वे हमारे मत्री लोग २००० रुपये से ज्यादा तनख्वाह नही लेते हैं और इतनी मेहनत करते हुए भी जिन की कि कोई सिक्युरिटी नही होती है कि कब तक वे इस पद पर कायम रहेगे और कभी भी वह उस से अलग हो सकते है और हटने के बाद कोई पेशन की व्यवस्था नही है। हमारे उच्च सरकारी कर्मचारियो को मत्रियो के जीवन को देखना चाहिये। वे लोग सादगी से नही रह सकते हैं। आज देश के सुधार के काम मे उन का सक्रिय सहयोग नही है। आज ग्राम उद्योग धधो और खादी प्रचार की बात चलती है। मैं पूछना चाहता हूं कि खादी और ग्रामोद्योग पर जो करोड़ो रुपया खर्च होता है तो कितने सरकारी कर्मचारी खादी बुनते और पहनते है। इसलिये हमें आज सरकारी कर्मचारियो की मनोवृत्ति को बदलने की आवश्यकता है और उन मे सेवा, सादगी और कर्तव्यपरायणता की भावना पैदा करनी है। मुझे आशा है कि इस दिशा मे भी सुधार होगा। अन्त में मैं केवल दो मिनट में अपनी बात समाप्त कर देना चाहता हू। मैं अपने राज्य मध्यप्रदेश के बारे में दो शब्द कहना चाहता हू। हमारा राज्य एक बहुत बडा राज्य बना और हमारे अर्थ मत्री महोदय ने खास तौर से इस को बडा बनाने मे दिलचस्पी ली है और जबकि हमारे दूसरे नेता यह सोचते थे कि यह बडा प्रान्त ठीक नही बनेगा, उन्होंने दिलजस्पी ली थी और उन की यह मान्यता थी कि यह राज्य बहुत अच्छी हद तक एक बडा राज्य बनना चाहिये। आज उस की राजधानी के बारे मे मैं कहना चाहता हू, मैं कल्पना भी नही कर सकता था कि भोपाल हमारी राजधानी होगी और पचवर्षीय योजना की राशि में से उस पर रुपया खर्च करना होगा। आज मध्यप्रदेश की पचवर्षीय योजना के जो साधन है उन मे से इस कैपीटल योजना के लिये पैसा दिया जाता है। उस के लिये कोई अलग से व्यवस्था नही की जाती है। हमारे राज्य ने उतने पैसे का प्रबन्ध योजना के लिये कर लिया है जितने का प्रबन्ध उसे करना चाहिये था। लेकिन मुझे दुख के साथ कहना पडता है कि इस पिछडे हुए राज्य को जो केन्द्र द्वारा पचवर्षीय योजना के लिये सहायता देने का वायदा था वह सहायता नही दी जा रही है। जिस प्रदेश मे अधिक से अधिक आदिवासी हो, जहा अधिक से अधिक हरिजन हो, जो अधिक से अधिक पिछडा हुआ हो, उस को तो विशेष रियायत दी जानी चाहिये थी। लेकिन अगर उस को आप विशेष रियायत न दे तो कम से कम कैपीटल प्रोजेक्ट के लिये तो अलग से व्यवस्था कर दे ताकि राज्य की दूसरी योजनाओ में कटौती न करनी पडे।

इन शब्दों के साथ धन्यवाद देता हुआ मैं अपना भाषण समाप्त करता हूं ।

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, इस बजट को देखने के पश्चात् मैं इस निष्कर्ष पर पहुंचा हूं कि जहां तक सुरक्षा का प्रबन्ध है उसकी उपेक्षा की गयी है । आप देखें कि हिन्दुस्तान की पूर्वी तथा पश्चिमी सीमाओं पर युद्ध के बादल उमड़ रहे हैं । जहां तक पूर्वी सीमा का सम्बन्ध है मैं आपको बताना चाहता हूं कि वहां पर ७५० घंटे इंटरमिटेंट फायरिंग हुआ है और आठ बार मोर्टार फायर हो चुका है । बार्डर रेड बढ़ते जा रहे हैं । नागा लोगों के पास मार्डन हथियार पहुंच रहे हैं चाहे उनको पाकिस्तान सप्लाई करता हो या कोई दूसरा फारिन कंट्री सप्लाई कर रहा हो ।

जहां तक पश्चिमी सीमा का सवाल है आप देखें कि सन् १९५७ में काश्मीर में ३१ एक्सप्लोजन हुए, पर सन् १९५८ में ६० एक्सप्लोजन हुए । और इन एक्सप्लोजन्स में २५ आदमी मारे गये ।

दूसरे आप सीमाल्लंघन को लें । हमारी पश्चिमी सीमा पर सन् १९५७ में १६ बार सीमा का उल्लंघन किया गया, लेकिन सन् १९५८ में यह १७१ बार हुआ । इन सब से क्या प्रकट होता है ?

अभी संडे टाइम्स ने छापा है कि पाकिस्तान में अमरीका के मिसाइल्स के बेसेज बन रहे हैं । अखबारों से मालूम होता है कि दो प्रकार के बेसेज बन रहे हैं । एक तो ऐसे हैं जिनका बेस लैंड पर है और दूसरे ऐसे जिनका सम्बन्ध एअर से है । मैं पहले आपको लैंड बेसेज की तरफ ले चलना चाहता हूं । यू० एस० ए० के जो लैंड बेस स्थापित हुए हैं वे मैडीटेरेनियन में, नार्थ अफ्रीका में, वैस्ट एशिया में और पाकिस्तान में । पाकिस्तान में कहां ? कराची के पास । दूसरे नार्थवैस्ट फ्रांटियर प्राविंस में और तीसरे हिन्दुस्तान की पंजाब की सीमा पर । नार्थवैस्ट फ्रांटियर प्राविंस में बेस इसलिये बनाये गये हैं कि अगर काश्मीर पर हमला करने की आवश्यकता हो तो उस बेस से काश्मीर पर हमला किया जा सकता है । ईस्टर्न पंजाब के बार्डर पर बेस इसलिये बनाये गये हैं कि अगर हिन्दुस्तान पर हमला हुआ तो वह वहां से किया जा सकता है । वहां से बहुत जल्दी हिन्दुस्तान पर हमला किया जा सकता है । इससे जो खतरा पैदा हो रहा है उसकी विभीषिका आप पर प्रकट हो जायगी ।

एक बेस मिसाइल होते हैं आई० सी० बी० एम० अर्थात् इंटर कानटीनटल बैलिस्टिक मिसाइल । इनका रेंज होता है ५००० मील । दूसरे प्रकार के मिसाइल होते हैं आई० आर० बी० एम० अर्थात् इंटरमीजिएट रेंज बैलिस्टिक मिसाइल । ये लैंड बेस्ड होते हैं । इनकी रेंज २००० मील होती है । इनके द्वारा आज लाहौर से कलकत्ता बाम किया जा सकता है । आज कराची से इलाहाबाद को बाम किया जा सकता है । लेकिन आज हम अन्धकार में हैं । पाकिस्तान में जितने हवाई अड्डे हैं उनको यू० एस० ए० ने इक्विप किया है । कहने के लिए ये बेसेज पाकिस्तान के हाथ में हैं लेकिन वास्तविकता यह है कि वे पाकिस्तान के हाथ में नहीं हैं बल्कि वहां पर यू० एस० ए० की फौज है ।

इसके अलावा मैं आपको यह बतलाना चाहता हूं कि संडे टाइम्स के अनुसार पाकिस्तान के एअर बेसेज का मार्डरनाइजेशन इस तरह किया जा रहा है कि उन पर लेटेस्ट किस्म के हवाई जहाज उतर सकते हैं । वहां पर उनकी रक्षा हो सकती है और वहां उनको पयूअल मिल सकता है ।

आज हमारे सामने चार प्रकार के खतरे हैं । मैं नहीं समझता कि उनसे हिन्दुस्तान ने अपने को कहां तक इक्विप किया है । लेकिन हम यह देखते हैं कि हमारा मिलिटरी बजट ऊपर जाने के बजाये कम होता जा रहा है । पाकिस्तान जितना ही अपने को आर्म करता जा रहा है उतना ही हिन्दुस्तान का सुरक्षा बजट कम होता जा रहा है । मैं आपको कुछ आंकड़े देना चाहता हूं । सन् १९५३-५४ में पूरे

बजट का ४० पर सेंट मिलिटरी पर खर्च किया गया, सन् १९५६–५७ में कुल बजट का ४३ पर सेंट सुरक्षा पर खर्च किया गया, सन् १९५७–५८ में यह ४० पर सेंट रह गया और सन् १९५९–६० के लिये वह कुल बजट का ३५ पर सेंट होगा । फिर भी अपोजीशन के साहिबान कहते हैं कि डिफेंस पर हमारा बहुत ज्यादा खर्चा हो रहा है । आज आप देखें कि रेड बढते जा रहे हैं, हिन्दुस्तान की दोनों सीमाओं पर बेसेज बनते जा रहे हैं, और हमारा डिफेंस बजट नीचे की तरफ चलता जा रहा है । अगर हिन्दुस्तान की सुरक्षा नही होगी तो भाखरा नगल डैम और दामोदर घाटी योजना, तथा अन्य बडी बडी योजनाओं की रक्षा कौन करेगा । उनकी रक्षा के लिये यह आवश्यक है कि हमारा सुरक्षा बजट ज्यादा होना चाहियें, वह कुल बजट का कम से कम ४० प्रतिशत होना चाहियें ।

अब मैं आपका ध्यान नेवी की तरफ आकर्षित करना चाहता हू । सन् १९५७–५८ में नेवी के लिये १४ करोड रुपया दिया गया, सन् १९५८ में १६ करोड दिया गया और सन् १९५९–६० में १८ करोड दिया गया है अर्थात् नेवी के लिये एक करोड ७४ लाख रुपया अधिक दिया गया है । आप जानते हैं कि आज के जमाने में नेवल वारफेअर चेंज हो गया है । लेकिन हिन्दुस्तान अभी ५० वर्ष पीछे है । जो सब से बडा परिवर्तन नेवल वारफेअर में हुआ है वह यह है कि अब सबमैरिन्स का ज्यादा उपयोग होने लगा है । रूस के पास इस वक्त ४७५ सबमैरिन्स हैं । मैं अमरीका को छोड देता हू । एक सबमैरिन के ऊपर करीब ३,७०,००० पाउण्ड खर्च होता है अर्थात् करीब ४० या ४५ लाख रुपया । हमारे देसाई साहब ने जो रुपया नेवी को दिया है उससे तेल से चलने वाले सबमैरिन अगर हम बनावें तो तीन चार से ज्यादा सबमैरिन नही बना सकते । आज हिन्दुस्तान के पास एक भी सबमैरिन नही है । जबकि रूस के पास ४७५ हैं जिनमें से कितने ही ऐटम से चलते हैं । करीब आधे एटम से चलने वाले हैं । अब मैं आपके सामने यह रखना चाहता हूं कि अमरीका मे नेवी के वास्ते साढे दस करोड डालर रखे गये हैं केवल सबमैरिन के वास्ते, दूसरी चीज आप छोडिये । अमरीका के सुरक्षा बजट का ३० प्रतिशत केवल नेवी पर खर्च होता है । इसके मुकाबले मे हिन्दुस्तान की अवस्था देखिये । हिन्दुस्तान मे नेवी के ऊपर १९५३–५४ मे ५ परसेंट, १९५५–५६ में साढे पाच परसेंट, १९५७–५८ में ६ परसेंट और १९५८–५९ मे साढे छ परसेंट खर्च किया गया और अब १९५९–६० मे ७ परसेंट खर्च किया जायगा । इस से आप हमारी स्थिति समझ सकते हैं । दूसरी तरफ आप माडर्न वारफेयर के सब से बडे रेवोल्यूशन को देखिये । वह यह है कि एक सबमैरिन ८०० घंटे तक जल में रह सकती है और १५०० मील का उस का रेंज है । अमरीका ने यह रिकार्ड स्थापित किया है । अगर मिसिल्ज गिराने के लिए सबमैरिन्ज को यूज किया गया, तो फिर एयरक्राफ्ट केरियर की जरूरत नही है । सरकार की ओर से कहा गया है कि हम एक एयरक्राफ्ट-केरियर खरीदने वाले हैं । मैं कहना चाहता हू कि वह बिल्कुल बेकार है । आज हम को सबमैरिन्ज की जरूरत है, क्योंकि अमरीका ने वार के नये टैक्टिक्स निकाल कर साबित कर दिया है कि एयरक्राफ्ट-केरियर बिल्कुल यूजलैस हैं ।

अमरीका ने दो नए काम किए हैं, जिनका रूस ने भी अनुकरण किया है । एक तो उसने पोलारिस सबमैरिन बनाई है, जोकि पानी के ऊपर भी चलती है और नीचे भी चलती है । इसके अलावा उसमें सबसेबड़ी तारीफ की बात यह है कि उसको २,००० मील तक आपरेट किया जा सकता है । उसने दूसरी सबमैरिन नाटिलस बनाई है, जो कि एटामिक पावर से चलती है और बराबर पांच हजार मील तक चल सकती है । इन सब के मुकाबले

[श्री रघुनाथ सिंह]

मे हमारे बजट मे नेवी के लिए बड़ी मुश्किल से एक करोड़ रुपया रखा गया है । आज दुनिया के करीब ३५ मुल्कों में युनाइटेड स्टेट्स की दस लाख फोर्सिज है । युनाइटिड स्टेट्स का डिफेन्स का बजट दो बिलियिन डालर का है—टू बिलियन, नाट टू मिलियन ।

Shri Naushir Bharucha: It is very much more.

Shri Raghunath Singh: It may be, we should hope so.

इसके बाद मे यह भी कहना चाहता हू कि वैस्ट्रन कन्ट्रीज की एनमर्कलमेट की पालिसी बिल्कुल पूरी हो चुकी है । युनाइटिड स्टेट्स और यू० के० दोनों ने एनमर्कलमट किया है, इस वक्त अमरीका के बेसिज—एडमिटिड बेसिज—कोरिया, जापान, ताइवान, फिलिपाइन्ज, सियाम, ईस्ट पाकिस्तान, वैस्ट पाकिस्तान इरान, एशिया माइनर और टर्की मे हैं । आखिर ये बेस किस के खिलाफ हैं ? जहा तक अंग्रेजों का ताल्लक है, जब सिलोन मे ट्रिकोमाली से अंग्रेजों का नेवल बेस हटा दिया गया, तो उन्होंने सोचा कि अगर हिन्दुस्तान हमारे खिलाफ हो जाये, तो उसको किस तरह पिन डाउन किया जाय और इस लिये उन्होंने इण्डियन ओशन में आपरेट करने के लिये मलद्वीप मे अपना बेस बनाने के लिए पिछले छ महीने से कोशिश की हुई है । वहा की जनता इस का रेसिस्ट कर रही है और उसका कहना है कि हम न तो हिन्दुस्तान के खिलाफ और न किसी और देश के खिलाफ़ अपने देश मे बेस बनने देना चाहते हैं । इसके लिये हम उनको धन्यवाद देना चाहते हैं । अंग्रेजों ने हागकाग, सिंगापुर, मलाया, ईस्ट अफ़रीका, अदन, माल्टा और जिबराल्टर में अपने बेस बना रखे हैं । जहा तक एशिया का सम्बन्ध है, उनकी एनसर्कलमेंट की पालिसी करीब करीब पूरी हो चुकी है, जिसका मतलब यह है कि अगर हिन्दुस्तान सीधे से वैस्ट्रन ब्लाक मे न आए, तो टेढ़े से आयगा । कैसे ? अगर आज दुनिया में युद्ध छिड़ गया, और हिन्दुस्तान किसी का साथ नही देता है, तो उसका ब्लाकेड आटोमेटिक है । मैंने अभी बताया है कि युनाइटिड स्टेट्स और यू० के० ने हिन्दुस्तान के तीनों तरफ अपना जाल फैला दिया है, जिसका अर्थ यह है कि वार के समय मे किसी भी दूसरे देश के हमारा सम्बन्ध न हो, क्योंकि हिन्दुस्तान का अगर किसी दूसरे देश से सम्बन्ध हो सकता है, तो केवल शिपिंग के जरिये से हो सकता है—नेवी के जरिये से हो सकता है । हमारे पास नेवी नही है, शिपिंग नही है । आज अगर पाकिस्तान हिन्दुस्तान पर आक्रमण कर दे, तो अगर रूस हमारी सहायता करना भी चाहे, तो वह कैसे कर सकता है ? कोई भी मुल्क, जो वार के समय हमारी सहायता करना चाहेगा, कैसे कर सकेगा ? उस वक्त हमारी हालत पोलैण्ड की तरह होगी । पोलैण्ड पर रूस ने और हिटलर ने भी हमला किया । लेकिन वह लैण्ड-लाक्ड कन्ट्री था । उसके पास नेवी नही थी । इसलिये वह कलैप्स हो गया । यह ठीक है कि उसके पक्ष मे वार डिक्लेयर कर दी गई और कहा कि हम पोलैण्ड की रक्षा करेंगे, लेकिन कोई भी उसकी रक्षा नही कर सका । यह ठीक है कि हम न्यूटरल है, लेकिन न्यूटरल वह होता है, जो कि ताकतवर होता है जिसके पैरों मे और कमर में ताकत होती है । वही न्यूटरल रह सकता है और सिर ऊचा करके रह सकता है । जिसके पैरों मे ताकत नही है, उसका सिर कैसे ऊचा होगा ?

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : ताकत तो है ।

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह : लेकिन बजट मे ताकत नही है । हमारा डिफेंस का बजट सिर्फ ३५ परसेंट है ।

श्री मोरारजी देसाई : मैं पूछना चाहता हूं कि क्या सम्माननीय सभासद चाहते हैं कि हम डिफेन्स पर २०० करोड रुपया और लगा दें ।

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह : निश्चय ही । आज हालत यह है कि बार्डर पर पाकिस्तान के लोगों द्वारा हमारे बच्चे मारे जाते हैं । हमारे बार्डर के गांवों को आग लगाई जाती है । आप बार्डर के अटैक्स को रोकने में असफल ही गए हैं । हमारी सीमा के उल्लंघन की १७१ घटनायें हुई हैं और आठ सीज-फ़ायर हुए हैं । काश्मीर में ६१ एक्सप्लोजन हुए हैं । इन घटनाओं में कितने ही आदमी मारे गए हैं ।

श्री मोरारजी देसाई क्या माननीय सदस्य को यह मालूम नहीं है कि उनके कितने आदमी मरे हैं ?

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह आप पाकिस्तान टाइम्ज पढ़िए । मैंने आकड़े देखे हैं । जितने हिन्दुस्तानी मरे हैं, उनके दस परसेंट भी पाकिस्तानी नहीं मरे हैं । आज हम देखते हैं कि नागाओं को बाहर से हथियार मिल रहे हैं, लेकिन आप के पास ताकत नहीं है कि आप रोक सकें । अगर आप आर्म्ड होते तो पाकिस्तान की इतनी हिम्मत न होती ।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय माननीय सदस्य मुझे मुखातिब करते रहे । उधर ज़ोर न लगाये और फ़िनान्स मिनिस्टर साहब की तरफ़ इतनी नवज्जह न दें ।

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह इसलिये, उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं बड़ी विनम्रता के साथ कहना चाहता हूं . . . .

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय मुझे यकीन है कि मेरी तरफ़ नज़रें करेंगे, तो इतना ज़ोर नहीं रहेगा ।

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह : . कि हमारा बजट, जहां तक सुरक्षा का सम्बन्ध है, बहुत नाकाफ़ी है । इसलिये हम हिन्दुस्तान की सुरक्षा करने में असफल रहे हैं । हमारे देश की स्थिति को देखते हुए हमारा बजट ऊपर जाना चाहिए था, लेकिन हम देखते हैं कि उसकी टेन्डेंसी नीचे जाने की तरफ़ है । जो रुपया डिफेंस के लिए एलाट हुआ है, वह बहुत कम है और खास कर नेवी के लिए बहुत कम रुपया रखा गया है । उसके लिये कम से कम दस करोड़ रुपया इम्मीडियेटली इसलिये लगाना चाहिए कि एक सबमैरिन की कीमत ४५ लाख रुपया होती है । आप के पास एक भी सबमैरिन नहीं है । कम से कम बीस सबमैरिन हिन्दुस्तान के पास होनी चाहिए ताकि अगर पाकिस्तान अचानक हमला करता है, तो हम हिन्दुस्तान की रक्षा कर सकें ।

Shri Naushir Bharucha: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, the outstanding impression one gathers from a perusal of the Budget proposals is that outwardly there seems to be an overall shrinkage of national economy. If we examine the revenue side, it does appear that the law of diminishing returns has set in Customs have gone down from Rs. 170 crores to Rs. 136 crores, largely due to our policy of slashing imports. Union excise duties have also gone down by Rs 3½ crores, as also the Wealth Tax, the Expenditure Tax and the Gifts Tax. They have fallen below our estimates by Rs. 5½ crores Even the Railway contributions have gone down while income-tax and corporation tax have shown only slight increases After pumping into the Plan hundreds of crores of rupees, it is a sad reflection to note that the revenue you derive shows diminishing returns

But, I wish to submit that this is not so much a matter of diminishing returns as an under-estimate by the Finance Minister for reasons best known to him He has estimated a deficit of Rs 82 crores But, I am convinced that if the revenues had been properly estimated, this so-called deficit of Rs 82 crores would be less by at least Rs. 55 crores. The actual deficit should not be more than Rs 27 crores and that deficit need not have been covered There was no case made out for additional taxation and the fact that Rs. 82 crores of deficit has been shown is, to my mind, a deliberate act to find an excuse for imposing fresh taxation

[Shri Naushir Bharucha]

The revenues which have been under-estimated are as follows: Customs revenue has been shown as Rs. 136 crores; but it does not take into account the fact that the hon. Minister for Commerce has said that there will be a more liberalising import policy to get raw material for industries. It does not take into account the natural growth of imports that must come. It also does not take into account the governmental imports, the heavy imports on account of the Plan projects. To my mind, the revenue from customs has been under-estimated by at least Re. 20 crores.

Similarly, Sir, if we examine Union excise it is very sad to think that the Union excise is also under-estimated in that it has been estimated only at Rs. 307 crores as against Rs. 304 crores. May I ask the hon Minister whether industrial production is at all going to rise in the Budget year or not? On what basis has he made this calculation? Even taking a rise of 5 per cent.—it is not an over-optimistic expectation—the excise duties have been under-estimated by Rs. 15 crores.

Similarly, income-tax has been under-estimated I ask this House, if you are going to pump in Rs 1121 crores more in one year will the income-tax paying capacity of the people be increased or not? But, there is no corresponding increase shown in the income-tax estimates

As to the Wealth Tax and the Expenditure Tax, the hon Finance Minister has very shrewdly shown us that the revised estimates have fallen below our expectations. But, may I ask this? When the machinery for Wealth Tax and Expenditure Tax or Gift Tax has gone into full swing, do we not expect that in two or three years' time this revenue will be considerably up. I am inclined to estimate at least Rs. 6 crores more from these sources. Civil administration receipts have been shown at Rs. 10 crores less. Why this under-estimate? Taking everything into consideration, I say that the revenues have been under-estimated by a total of Rs. 86 crores. The deficit, if at all, would have been of Rs. 27 crores which need not have been covered at all. On the other hand, expenditure has been over-estimated without our being given adequate reasons. Civil administration has been shown as having risen from Rs. 198 crores to Rs. 223 crores. The other miscellaneous expenditure has been shown to rise from Rs. 58 to Rs. 71 crores. Extraordinary receipts show an extraordinary rise from Rs. 15 to Rs. 35 crores. Crores and crores are shown as additional expenditure without adequate reasons or explanation. I quite appreciate that the Finance Minister may want to show the estimated expenditure rather on the high side because the Pay Commission report may come and that might take away over Rs 10 crores or so during the year. I can understand that.

But then the hon. Finance Minister does not show certain hidden reserves and I shall point them out. The first hidden reserve is the accumulated profit on small coins circulation which comes to nearly Rs 50 crores. Just because Rs. 50 crores is held in suspense account, it does not become less valuable He takes credit only for Rs 10 crores and still keeps Rs. 40 crores in reserves. What type of budget making is this which keeps the reserves hidden from public view but keeps on imposing taxation? If the accumulated reserves of Rs. 40 crores are available, what was the need for putting additional taxation to the extent of Rs 23 crores? Why was that amount not utilised but saved? Then, there is Rs. 15 crores representing the custodial charges on Defence Surplus Stores but only Rs. 5 crores are taken up in revenue. Why is Rs 10 crores allowed to remain there while you are imposing additional taxation? I do not know what exactly the amount will be in the Steel Equalisation Fund. Then again there will be profit from the State-trading in foodgrains but does the hon. Minister want to tell us that the Government will take up wholesale

trading in foodgrains without making any profit on that. What is the estimated profit? Surely, if the Government takes this up, there is bound to be considerable increase in the profits from that source. Surely that source has not been taken into consideration.

On the other hand, there are not sufficient economies in the administration. We welcome a drop in the defence estimates but even Rs. 242 crores is far too much and if I have occasion to speak on the defence estimates, I shall go into details and shall point out how the public do not get value for the money that it spends. There are so many other items in which economy could be exercised and if I get an occasion to speak on the Demands for Grants, I shall certainly point them out

Coming to the taxation proposals, it will be seen that diesel oil comes up for a hundred per cent increase which will affect adversely not only the road transport but the electric supply undertakings as well Probably the House is not aware that several electrical undertakings in India operate diesel oil machinery as a result of which there is bound to be a change in operations cost and the electricity consumer may be mulcted in a heavier tariff Similarly, nearly Rs 2 crores will be taken from road transport as a result of the increase of duty on tyres I am afraid that there was absolutely no need for imposing these taxes and that they are being imposed is only due to the fact that the Finance Minister wants to keep up his sleeve several reserves which he does not want to disclose to the House

Coming to the question of 'grossing up' of dividends I am afraid that the new practice proposed is likely to create more confusion and it is likely to hit the equity structure of industries in a permanent and damaging manner I wish that this new practice had not been introduced. There is no doubt, notwithstanding anything that the Government may say, that as a result of the new proposed practice of 'grossing up', the shareholders and particularly the small man, middle-class man, will receive a dividend upto ten per cent. less than what he was getting before.

I now come to the plan expenditure. In the course of the year a plan expenditure of Rs. 1157 crores is proposed to be incurred. capital expenditure is to the extent of Rs. 420 crores; loans to the States Rs 525 crores; debt repayment Rs 130 crores The deficit is Rs 82 crores As against that the resources are. repayment of loans to the Government Rs 111 crores; public borrowing Rs 240 crores which is obviously too high a figure; small savings Rs 85 crores which might probably be realised The hon. Minister has presumed very generously that foreign aid will come to the extent of Rs 337 crores Perhaps he has got better sources of information on this point I am inclined to believe that in estimating the receipts from foreign sources at Rs 337 crores, the hon. Minister is straining the generosity of these countries Anyway, we all agree with the hon Finance Minister, this country agrees with the Finance Minister in expressing gratitude for the foreign aid from the various countries U S A, U S S R, Britain, France, Germany Japan and others who have assisted our country at times of emergency and in times of grave need. Let it be appreciated that but for the generous assistance we have received from these foreign countries, our Plan would have collapsed We are grateful to the countries which have given us such timely assistance But it will be appreciated that the internal resources for the Plan for this year leave uncovered a deficit of Rs 245 crores and it is proposed to be met by the issue of Treasury Bills Now, I must tell this House what these Treasury Bills are This is a device by which the Government takes from the Reserve Bank certain sums of money to be repaid within three or six months' time because the revenue is lagging behind Our revenues come in in seasonal fluctuations; after the

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financial year is over or after Diwali it comes in bulk but the expenditure has to be kept incurring regularly To meet a contingency like that the Treasury Bill was devised or invented Now, what is it used for today? We borrow saying that we are prepared to repay Rs 245 crores within three months or six months and keep on renewing these treasury bills and finally we say, as the hon Prime Minister did last year when he presented the Budget, that Rs 1 400 crores worth treasury bills should be converted into debts of appropriate maturity In other words, the debtor tells the creditor 'I cannot pay you within three months, I will pay you after 15 or 20 years" That is the position This is nothing short of deficit financing by the back-door It is wrong to presume that deficit financing is going to be confined to Rs 1 000 crores We have already had Rs 1 400 crores of deficit financing Why does this method tentamount to deficit financing? Because behind the amounts of these treasury bills, there is no fiduciary backing as there is behind our paper currency Therefore what actually happens is that we borrow from the Reserve Bank by promising re-payment within three months but we say later that we will pay them 15 or 20 years later Rs 1,400 crores had already been converted like that and this year the amount is Rs 245 crores With similar sum next year, probably it would nearly be Rs 2 000 crores Now, the question arises what are you going to do about it? It will be appreciated that in the four years of the Second Plan, taking the Budget year, we shall have spent about Rs 3,571 crores Out of that, nearly Rs 2 000 crores is deficit financing Therefore, we are opening the Third Five Year Plan with a big handicap of loans awaiting repayment, deferred payments awaiting to be liquidated, lesser scope for deficit financing and inflation as a result of extraordinary deficit financing Yet, how recklessly we spend the money so far as this year of the Plan is concerned? I shall give an illustration

17 hrs

The steel projects will take up Rs 122 crores, that inexhaustible sink which goes by the name of Hindustan Steel (P) Ltd The Estimates Committee has made a very scathing denunciation from the start to the finish, how the plants have been mismanaged, how the contracts have been entered into etc Yet, in this current year we have paid Rs 52 crores and a loan of Rs 122 crores is to be given for the steel plants in 1959-60 Nobody is asking what is going to be the return on this I think this House must put its firm foot down and say that no further money is to be given to the steel projects unless this debacle has been met

Apart from this I must point out that there are stresses and strains inherent in this Budget One such thing is that the food prices are going up If there is a temporary fall in the food prices let us not be deluded that we have been able to hold the line of defence It is not so The effects of inflation are being inevitably felt It is immaterial if the hon Minister conceals deficit financing under the pompous name of Treasury Bills, still, in fact it is deficit financing and it has its results in fluctuation

Therefore when we are talking of the Third Plan let us understand that the future of the Third Plan is three-quarters mortgaged in the execution of the Second Plan and it is with this handicap that we have to proceed further

Sir, I shall speak of other matters on the Demands for Grants, but I think that with all the efforts that we have been making in finding resources for the Second Plan today we are not in a position of strength That one thing is certain Foreign exchange continues to be so precarious that if there is a sizeable difference between the estimates of Rs. 337 crores which the hon Finance Minister expects from foreign countries, there will be

a serious crisis. Inflation has set in. Unemployment continues to grow. I am not saying that the Plan must be abandoned or anything like that. I say that our effort, notwithstanding the determination of the hon. Finance Minister, has fallen so short that unless during the Third Five Year Plan we are in a position to create anything between 16 to 17 million new jobs we will be nowhere, and looking to the fact that our commitments during the Second Plan have been so heavy, the scale of deficit financing has been so heavy, I really doubt whether we shall be able to make a serious effort, an effort of the magnitude that we are expecting for the Third Plan

I am convinced that this Planning Commission has not delivered the goods It is necessary in the interests of the country that a panel of thinkers must be appointed who will really look into these things objectively without being tied to political ideologies, without being tied to political parties Unless that is done, I am afraid, though we may scrape through this year and the next one does not know what is more in store for this country

श्री खादीवाला (इन्दौर) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, वित्त मंत्री महोदय ने जो बजट रक्खा है और उसमें सूझ बूझ के साथ जो नये टैक्सेज लगाये हैं, मैं उनको उसके लिए धन्यवाद देता हूं । खास तौर से डीजेल आयल और मोटर टायर्स पर जो उन्होंने टैक्स लगाया है वह उचित ही है क्योंकि हम देखते हैं कि बसों और ट्रकों की आमद रफ्त हमारे देश में दिन प्रतिदिन बढ़ती जा रही है और ट्रकों और बसों का धंधा हमारे देश में उत्तरोत्तर बढता और तरक्की करता जा रहा है ।

खंडसारी शुगर जिस पर कि उन्होंने टैक्स लगाया है वह भी उचित ही कहा जायगा । हम देखते हैं कि गांवों के अधिकांश लोग जहां आज से १५, २० वर्ष पहले शक्कर का उपयोग बिल्कुल नहीं करते थे, उनमें आज शक्कर का प्रयोग दिन प्रतिदिन बढता जा रहा है । गांव के लोग गुड़ बनाना कम करते चले जा रहे हैं और इसलिये गांवों के हित के लिए शुगर को ज्यादा प्रोत्साहन नहीं मिले इसके लिए यह जो टैक्स लगाया है वह भी ठीक है ।

आज हमारे देश के सामने जो सबसे बड़ा सवाल है वह गल्ले का और फूड का है । मध्यप्रदेश जहां से कि मैं आता हूं वह ज्यादा से ज्यादा तादाद में अनाज पैदा करता है लेकिन पिछले वक्त हमने देखा कि जो प्रदेश इतना अधिक अनाज पैदा करता है वहां अनाज की उस साल इतनी कमी हुई कि ५, ५ सेर अनाज के लिये लोग रात के २, ३ बजे से दिन भर लम्बी लम्बी कतारें बांधे अनाज के लिये खड़े रहते देखे गये । अनाज की कमी होने का खास कारण यह है कि मध्य प्रदेश को बम्बई से जोड़ दिया गया । बम्बई के लोगों की खरीदने की शक्ति इतनी ज्यादा है कि वह मध्य प्रदेश का अच्छे से अच्छा गेहूं खरीद ले सकते हैं । दूसरी तरफ मध्य प्रदेश के लोग गरीब हैं और वे महंगा अनाज नहीं खरीद सकते । सरकार ने केवल ७० दुकानें सस्ते अनाज की इन्दौर में खोली जिनमें ३० मन अनाज प्रतिदिन दिया जाता था साढे १४ रुपये के हिसाब से । लेकिन उसका कोई नतीजा नहीं हुआ और अनाज के भाव दिन प्रतिदिन बढते चले गये । क्यों ? क्योंकि अनाज की कमी है । जिस तरह से पिछले दिनों में उत्तर प्रदेश में गन्ने की खेती ज्यादा होने लगी है, उसी तरह मध्य प्रदेश में भी मैं देखता हूं कि गन्ने की व तिलहन की खेती ज्यादा होने लगी जिसके कारण अनाज का बोना कम हुआ है । अगर किसान को किसी फसल से ज्यादा रुपया मिलता है तो वह अनाज के बजाये उस फसल को बोने लगता है । तो अनाज के कम होने का एक कारण यह भी है । अनाज की कमी होने का एक कारण यह भी था कि पिछले दस पन्द्रह वर्षों में लोगों की क्रय शक्ति नहीं है और हर एक भर पेट खाना

[श्री खादीवाल]

चाहता है। अनाज की कमी का एक कारण और भी है। वह यह कि हमारे देश में जो पहले उपवास की परम्परा थी वह अब कम होती चली जा रही है। जब अनाज की कमी होती थी तो महात्मा गांधी गाजर, सब्जी आदि अधिक खाने का प्रयोग शुरू कर देते थे और लोगों से भी वैसा करने को कहते तो लोग वैसा करते थे। आज इस तरह का भी कोई प्रचार नहीं हो रहा है, जिसके कारण भी अनाज की कमी है।

जो बजट हमारे सामने है उसमें हम देखते हैं कि विदेशों से ज्यादा से ज्यादा रुपया भेजकर अनाज मंगाने की व्यवस्था है। हमें यह सोचना चाहिये कि हमारे देश में किस तरह से ज्यादा से ज्यादा अनाज पैदा हो। इसके लिए हमारा प्रयत्न होना चाहिये। सरकार ने अभी अनाज खरीदने की पालिसी अपनायी है जिसमें किसान भी जमा न रख सके और व्यापारी भी जमा न कर सके। हमारे यहां छत्तीसगढ़ में जहां चावल सस्ता हुआ है सरकार ने खरीदी शुरू की है। साढ़े ९ रुपये मन धान का भाव बांधा और साढ़े १४ से १५ रुपए मन चावल का भाव बांधा। लेकिन हम देखते हैं कि वहां पर जो सरकार के कार्यकर्त्ता और अधिकारी हैं उनको व्यापार का अनुभव नहीं है। वे अच्छे माल को बुरा और बुरे को अच्छा समझते हैं। इससे किसानों को बहुत तकलीफ होती है। इसके अलावा उनको समय पर रुपया नहीं मिलता। जो अनाज खरीदा जाता है उसके स्टाफ करने के लिये जगह नहीं होती। बारदाना समय पर नहीं मिलता इसलिये किसान को मजबूर होकर व्यापारी के पास जाना पड़ता है, व्यापारी उस अनाज को खरीद कर फिर सरकार को दे देता है। यह अवस्था केवल मध्य प्रदेश में ही नहीं है, और जगह भी है। अब मध्य प्रदेश में गेहूं की फसल अच्छी हुई है लेकिन अभी तक वहां गेहूं की खरीदी सरकार द्वारा शुरू नहीं हुई है। अगर यही अवस्था रही तो जो दोष हमने छत्तीसगढ़ में चावल के मामले में देखे थे वे ही गेहूं के मामले में भी दिखायी देंगे।

मैं मध्य प्रदेश से आता हूं। पहले कई स्टेटों को मिलाकर मध्य भारत बना। फिर मध्य भारत, भोपाल, विन्ध्य प्रदेश और पुराने मध्य प्रदेश को मिला कर अब नया मध्य प्रदेश बना है। यह नया मध्य प्रदेश बनने के बाद वहां कचहरियों का काम अंग्रेजी में होने लगा जो कि पहले हिन्दी में होता था। यहां पार्लियामेंट में भी हम देखते हैं कि बहुत सी कार्रवाई अंग्रेजी में होती है। इस कारण, जो कि केवल हिन्दी जानने वाले हैं, उनको वह कार्रवाई समझ में नहीं आती। सवालों के समय हम देखते हैं कि जो सवाल हिन्दी में आते हैं उनका तो तरजुमा अंग्रेजी में कर दिया जाता है लेकिन जो अंग्रेजी में सवाल आते हैं उनका तरजुमा हिन्दी में नहीं किया जाता। इसलिये हिन्दी वालों को पता नहीं चलता कि क्या सवाल है। मैं यह नहीं कहता कि अंग्रेजी में तरजुमा न हो। लेकिन जो सुविधा अंग्रेजी जानने वालों को दी जाती है वह हिन्दी जानने वालों को भी मिलनी चाहिए।

पंचवर्षीय योजना के लिये केन्द्र द्वारा मध्य प्रदेश के लिये १८४ करोड़ रुपया बजट में रखा गया। और हर साल २८ करोड़ रुपया देने का नियम बनाया गया। मध्य प्रदेश को पांच वर्ष में अपने कोटे का ४७ करोड़ रुपया खर्च के लिये जुटाना है। वह अपने कोटे का दस करोड़ रुपया देता है लेकिन इस साल केन्द्र से मध्य प्रदेश को २२ करोड़ रुपया ही दिया गया है और जो भोपाल राजधानी है उसको भी इसी में जोड़ दिया गया है।

जब मध्य प्रदेश बना था उस वक्त यह कहा गया था कि मध्य प्रदेश बहुत अच्छा बनेगा और मध्य प्रदेश के अन्दर सड़कें और

रेलवे लाइन बना कर उसको बहुत सुविधा-जनक बनाया जायेगा लेकिन हम देखते हैं कि इस दिशा में जितना प्रयत्न होना चाहिये उतना नहीं होता है ।

मैं यह भी कहना चाहता हूं कि मध्य प्रदेश में जो पहले हवाई सरविस चलती थी उसको भी बन्द कर दिया गया क्योंकि उसमें घाटा होता था । लेकिन घाटा तो किस जगह नहीं होता है । मध्य प्रदेश में इन्दौर, ग्वालियर और जबलपुर बड़े बड़े व्यापारिक केन्द्र हैं, और यह इतना लम्बा चौड़ा प्रदेश है लेकिन वहां आमद रफ्त के साधन बहुत कम हैं । वहां जरूरत है कि यातायात की सुविधा बढ़ायी जाती है । लेकिन हम देखते हैं कि जो पहले हवाई सरविस चलती थी उसको भी बन्द कर दिया गया है । जब मध्य भारत था तो उस वक्त बम्बई से इन्दौर इन्दौर से भोपाल और भोपाल से ग्वालियर को हवाई सरविस चलती थी । अब उसे बिल्कुल बन्द कर दिया गया है ।

इसके अलावा जो पहले स्टेटों में नौकर थे उनकी पेंशनों का सवाल आज बहुत समय से हल नहीं हो रहा है । अभी तक कई सालों से यह खोज हो रही है कि यह आदमी किस स्टेट में था कितने बरस से था आदि । कुछ लोग तो पेंशन मिलने से पहले मर जाते हैं और देरी होने के कारण पेंशन नहीं ले पाते । तो यह बहुत बड़ा सवाल हमारे यहां है । इस तरफ सरकार का ध्यान जाना चाहिए ।

लैण्ड सीलिंग और कोआपरेटिव की बात बहुत कही जा रही है । जहां तक लैंड सीलिंग का सम्बन्ध है लोगों ने जब से देखा कि राजा-शाही गयी, जागीरदारी गयी, जमींदारी गयी तब से जिनके पास अधिक जमीन है वे उसको अपने सम्बन्धियों को, अपने भाई बेटों को बांट रहे हैं, और जो बेच सकते हैं वे बेच रहे हैं । इसलिये अपने आप लोगों के पास जमीन कम होती जा रही है । यही मकसद सरकार का सीलिंग लगाने से है । अगर इससे भी अच्छा उपाय कोई हो तो किया जाये, पर मेरे ख्याल से तो खुद कुदरती तौर से सीलिंग होती चली जा रही है । हम देखते हैं कि गांवों में काम करने के लिये जो ग्राम-सेवक रखे जाते हैं, वे शहरों से आते हैं । शहरों के लोग गावों की समस्याओं को नहीं जानते हैं । किसान की परेशानी, उसकी तकलीफ कैसे दूर होगी, उसकी खेती में कैसे वृद्धि होगी, इसका उन लोगों को बिल्कुल अनुभव नहीं होता है । जब गांव के लोग श्रम करते हैं, तो ये लोग पेंट के जेबों में हाथ डाल कर खड़े रहते हैं । इसलिये यह आवश्यक है कि ऐसे लोगों को ग्राम-सेवक रखा जाये, जो कि गावों के हों । आज हम गावों में देखते हैं कि हर एक नौजवान लड़का कहता है कि मैंने मैट्रिक, एफ० ए० या बी० ए० पास कर लिया है, मुझे नौकरी दो । इस अवस्था में अनाज का, खेती में वृद्धि का सवाल कैसे हल होगा, जब कि हर एक किसान का नौजवान लड़का पढ़-लिख कर निकलता है और नौकरी ढूंढता है । एक मास्टर की जरूरत होती है और तीन-चार, पांच हजार तक अर्जियां आती हैं । अगर हम अपनी शिक्षा को उद्योग-धंधों की तरफ नहीं ले जायेंगे तो पढ़े लिखे लोगों की बेकारी दिन-प्रतिदिन बढ़ती जायगी ।

मुझे इन्दौर और मध्य प्रदेश का अनुभव है कि डेढ़ सौ एकड़ जमीन में रेशम की खेती होनी है, लेकिन मैं देखता हूं कि किसानों को कोई कामयाबी नहीं मिली है । सब पैसा बेकार खर्च होता है । यह ठीक है कि द्वितीय पंचवर्षीय योजना के द्वारा गावों में कुछ न कुछ काम हुआ है, काफी जागृति हुई है । लोगों को शिकायतें हैं कि मेरे यहां सड़क नहीं बनी है, कुआं नहीं बना है, तालाब नहीं बना है । यह भी तथ्य है कि वे श्रम करते हैं और मीलों लम्बी सड़कें, कुएं और तालाब बनाते हैं । लेकिन इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार की ओर से उन को मदद देने में कुछ कमी होती है जिसके कारण से श्रम करने के लिये वे किसान दूसरी मर्तबा आगे नहीं आते हैं ।

[श्री खादीवाला]

लोग बेकारी की बात करते है। लेकिन काम बहुत है। हम इन्दौर मे देखते है और अपने प्रदेश की राजधानी भोपाल में देखते है कि जब मकान बनाने के लिए राज या पेंटर की जरूरत होती है, तो वे कहते हैं कि सात रुपए लेंगे। अगर उनसे कहा जाता है कि छः रुपए ले लो, तो वे कहते है कि पढ़े-लिखे बी० ए० को ले लो, हम नही आयेंगे। आम मजदूर को तीन चार रुपए और कारीगर को छ सात रुपए मजदूरी मिल जाती है। अगर हमारी शिक्षा व्यवस्था का नही बदला गया, तो पढे-लिखे बेकार नौजवानो की इतनी बड़ी फौज हो जायगी कि वह रोज इधर उधर ऊधम मचाया करेंगे। आजकल की शिक्षा का जो ढाचा है, उसमें रटने पर बडा जोर दिया जाता है। जो हिन्दी पढता है, उसके साथ वह अंग्रेजी भी पढता है और दूसरे कई विषय भी पढता है। मैं अपने घर मे लडकियो को देखता हू। परीक्षा से पहले महीनो तक रात-दिन हर एक विषय को घोटा जाता है लेकिन परीक्षा मे क्या रिजल्ट निकलता है ? इसलिये मै यह कहना चाहता हू कि अगर बेकारी की तरफ ध्यान नही दिया गया और उद्योग-धधो के कालिज नही खोले गये तो हमारी पचवर्षीय योजना मे आगे जाकर काफी कठिनाइया उपस्थित हो सकती है।

श्री नरदेव स्नातक (अलीगढ—रक्षित—अनुसूचित जातिया) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय वित्त मत्री महोदय ने १९५९–६० का बजट प्रस्तुत कर दिया है। उसके प्रस्तुत करने पर देश में दो प्रकार की प्रतिक्रियाए हुई है कुछ पक्ष में कुछ विपक्ष मे। बहुत से अर्थशास्त्र के विशेषज्ञो और व्यापारी वर्ग ने वित्त मत्री को बहुत धन्यवाद दिया है। यदि वास्तव में देखा जाय, तो मौजूदा बजट प्रशसा के योग्य है भी। वित्त मत्री महोदय ने, जो कि काग्रेसी है और गाधीवादी विचारधारा के व्यक्ति है, एक व्यावहारिक दृष्टिकोण से बजट प्रस्तुत किया है। आप जानते है कि आय और व्यय को सतुलित करने के लिये, जिससे कि आय और व्यय मे कोई बहुत अन्तर न पडे और अपने देश का बजट संतुलित रहे, उन्होने यह बजट बनाया है। बजट में ७५७ ५१ करोड का राजस्व और ८३९ १८ करोड का व्यय रखा गया है जिसका अर्थ यह है कि लगभग ८२ करोड का घाटा दिखाया गया है। नए कर-प्रस्तावो से २२ २३ करोड रुपए की आमदनी का अनुमान लगाया गया है। इस प्रकार मे हमारे बजट मे घाटा करीब ५८ ५९ करोड का है। वित्त मत्री महोदय ने प्रत्यक्ष और अप्रत्यक्ष करो के द्वारा यह कोशिश की है—और साल भर कोशिश करेंगे कि आय और व्यय के बैलेंस को ठीक रखा जा सके। प्रत्यक्ष और अप्रत्यक्ष दो प्रकार के कर लगते है। प्रत्यक्ष कर सम्पन्न और धनिक वर्ग पर लगता है, जिसमे आयकर उत्तराधिकार कर, व्यय कर और इसी प्रकार के दूसरे कर है। यद्यपि धनिक वर्ग की थोडी सख्या होती है, और उस मे पैसा राशि मे जरूर ज्यादा मिल जाता है परन्तु ना काफी होता है। परन्तु हमारे देश मे रहने वाले करोडो लोगो की जेब से रेल और बस के भाडे, डाक-तार की दरो आदि के रूप मे जो एक एक नया पैसा निकलता है उससे करोडो की तादाद मे रुपए सरकार को मिल जाते है। इस तरह से वित्त मत्री महोदय ने प्रत्यक्ष और अप्रत्यक्ष करो का लगा कर कोशिश की है कि बजट को सतुलित किया जाय। परन्तु मैं एक बात वित्त मत्री महादय से कहना चाहता हू और वह यह है कि उन्होने बीडी, तम्बाकू, वनस्पति, डीजल आयल नकली रेशम और खडसारी पर कर लगाए है, उसकी प्रतिक्रिया हमारे देश में बहुत हुई है—खास कर खडसारी के विषय में। तम्बाकू, बीडी, सिगरेट और वनस्पति पर कर लगाना अनुचित नही है, यद्यपि ये निम्न वर्ग और मध्यम वर्ग के लोगों के साधन है और उनके ऊपर इसका असर होगा और वे जरूर

इससे परेशान होंगे, परन्तु यदि इन नफीसी चीजों पर कर लगाया जाय, तो आपत्ति की कोई बात नहीं है। परन्तु खंडसारी पर कर लगाने से हमारे देश के इस कुटीर उद्योग पर बड़ा आघात हुआ है। उत्तर प्रदेश में तीस लाख व्यक्ति इस रोजगार को कर रहे हैं। वित्त मंत्री महोदय ने जो ५ ६० रुपए की बेसिक ड्यूटी और ७० नए पैसे की जो एडीशनल ड्यूटी उस पर लगाई है, वह वास्तव में अनुचित है। यह ग्रामोद्योग लाखों व्यक्तियों की जीविका का साधन है। यह प्रकट है कि खंडसारी पर कर लगाने से चीनी मिलों को प्रोत्साहन मिला है। इसी तरह पहले नौ कर्घाओं की पैदावार पर छूट दी गई थी, उसको घटा कर चार कर्घाओं की पैदावार पर छूट दी गई है। इससे मिलों के वस्त्रों को प्रोत्साहन मिलेगा। माननीय वित्त मंत्री महोदय ने कहा है—और यह ठीक भी है—कि जहां हम मिलो और कल-कारखानों को प्रोत्साहन देना चाहते है, वहां हम कुटीर उद्योगो और ग्रामोद्योगो और खादी उद्योग को भी प्रोत्साहन देना चाहते है। परन्तु वित्त मंत्री महोदय के सामने बड़ी दुविधा है। वह प्रयत्नशील हैं। और मैं आशा करता हूं कि वह खडसारी और कर्घा आदि उद्योग का कुछ राहत देंगे।

देखा जाय, तो डीजल आयल और मोटर टायरो पर जो टैक्स लगाया गया है, उसका सीधा असर सर्व-साधारण निम्नवर्ग की जनता, जो कि ग्रामो मे रहती है, पर पड़ेगा। रेलवे मंत्री ने अपने भाषण में यह कहा कि सड़क परिवहन के कारण रेलों की आमदनी में काफ़ी कमी हो गई है। यदि डीजल आयल और मोटर टायरो पर टैक्स बढ़ा दिया जाय तो रेलों के भाड़े मे काफ़ी वृद्धि होगी। इसका अर्थ यह है कि एक विभाग को खुश करने के लिए दूसरे विभाग पर बोझा डाला गया है और यह बोझा भी केवल बड़े लोगों पर ही नहीं, बल्कि निम्नवर्ग की जनता पर पड़ता है, और वह बोझा भी कुछ ज्यादा ही है। फिर भी वित्त मंत्री महोदय ने यह कोशिश की है कि जो भी कर लगाये गये हैं वे ऐसे नहीं हैं जोकि नाजायज हों। यद्यपि इन करों का जनता से सीधा सम्बन्ध तो नहीं है फिर भी किसी न किसी रूप में ये कर आम जनता पर पड़ते ही हैं। आज के इस संकट के समय में जबकि हम अपनी विकास योजनाओं को पूरा करना चाहते हैं और हम चाहते हैं कि हमारी योजनायें सफल हों और हमारा देश तरक्की करे, इस तरह के टैक्स लगाया जाना जरूरी दिखाई देते हैं। यद्यपि पिछले वित्त मंत्रियों ने अपने बजट भाषणों में यह भी कहा था, दो सप्ताह पहले हमारे भूतपूर्व वित्त मंत्री श्री टी० टी० कृष्णमाचारी थे, उन्हो ने यह सुझाव रखा था कि द्वितीय पंचवर्षीय योजना पर जो खर्च हो उसे हम यह कोशिश कर रहे हैं हम उस को अपने बजटों द्वारा जो टैक्स लगाना चाहते है देश के अन्दर उन से ही पूरा कर लें। हालांकि बहुत गुंजाइश तो नही थी कि किसी प्रकार के नये कर लगाये जायें देश के ऊपर, जैसे कि प्रान्तीय सरकारों ने भी जो अपने बजट प्रस्तुत किये है उन में उन्हो ने बहुत से टैक्सेज नही लगाये है, परन्तु फिर भी जो टैक्स लगाये गये हे वे कुछ ज्यादा जरूर है। मेरा शपने वित्त मंत्री से निवेदन यह है कि वे इस पर कुछ ध्यान दे।

कुछ लोगों ने कहा कि वित्त मंत्री ने जो बजट प्रस्तुत किया है वह पूंजीपतियो का बजट है क्योंकि इस में कम्पनियो के ऊपर जो उत्पादन कर या अतिरिक्त लाभांश कर लगता था उस में कुछ छूट दी है। मेरा उन लोगो से निवेदन है कि इस प्रकार से कम्पनियो पर जो उत्पादन कर या अतिरिक्त लाभांश कर मे छूट दी गई है वह इसलिये है कि जो विदेशी लोग हैं जोकि व्यापार करना चाहते हैं या उद्योग धंधे करना चाहते हैं उन को भी कुछ मनोरंजन हो, इस प्रकार से वे किसी तरह की आनाकानी नही करेंगे और

[श्री नरदेव स्नातक]

अपना पैसा यहां लगायेंगे जिस से हमारे देश का कुछ न कुछ लाभ ही होगा । इसलिये वित्त मंत्री महोदय ने कम्पनियों के सम्बन्ध में जो छूट दी है वह उचित ही है ।

एक बात के लिये हमारे वित्त मंत्री जी बधाई के पात्र हैं और वह है सैनिक व्यय पर कम खर्च करने के सम्बन्ध मे । हमारे मंत्री जी और हमारी सरकार पचशील को मानने वाली है, महात्मा गांधी के अहिंसा के सिद्धान्त को मानते हुए लडाई झगडों से दूर रहना चाहते है । यद्यपि हमारे कुछ माननीय सदस्यो का विचार है कि जो भी हमारा बजट बनता है उस का आधे से ज्यादा डिफेन्स पर खर्च किया जाना चाहिये, मै समझता हू कि माननीय मन्त्री महोदय ने जो कुछ किया है वह उचित ही किया है और प्रतिरक्षा व्यय मे करोडो रुपयों की बचत कर ली है । परन्तु इस के साथ ही एक बात मुझे यह कहनी है कि असैनिक व्यय के लिये जो रुपया रक्खा गया है वह कुछ ज्यादा है और एक तरह से अनुचित ही है । ऐसे समय में जबकि हमारे देश के अन्दर खाद्यान्न के सम्बन्ध मे आत्म-निर्भरता नही है—राष्ट्रपति ने अपने अभि-भाषण मे कहा है कि पिछले ११ महीनों में हम ने २७ लाख, ४० हजार टन अनाज बाहर से मगवाया जिस पर हमे अरबो रुपये खर्च करने पडे—मेरी यह राय है कि जो असैनिक व्यय का बोझ हमारी सरकार ने जनता पर डाला है, जिस मे कि हमारा आगे का संतुलन नही बन रहा है, उस पर वित्त मंत्री जी ध्यान देंगे और असैनिक व्यय को कुछ कम करने का प्रयत्न करेगे जिस से कि करोडो रुपये की बचत हो सकेगी ।

इस वक्त हमारे देश के अन्दर कोआप-रेटिव फार्मिंग अर्थात् संयुक्त खेती के सम्बन्ध में बहुत जोर से तैयारी चल रही है । नागपुर सेशन में इस के सम्बन्ध में एक प्रस्ताव भी पास किया गया और हमारे देश की जितनी भी राज्य सरकारे हैं वे भी इस दिशा में प्रयत्नशील हैं कि संयुक्त खेती प्रणाली से अधिक से अधिक अन्न उत्पन्न किया जाय जिस से कि हमारा देश अनाज के मामले में आत्मनिर्भर हो सके । प्राचीन समय में भी हमारे देश के अन्दर संयुक्त खेती की स्कीम थी । एक गांव के अन्दर जहा बीसो, पच्चीसों व्यक्ति रहते थे, एक परिवार के समान खेती में जुट जाते थे. वे सब पहले एक खेत में मिल कर काम करते थे, जैसे जोताई, बोवाई, गोडाई, सिंचाई आदि । जहां उस का काम पूरा हो गया वे सब के सब दूसरे खेत में पहुच जाते थे और इस तरह से सहयोग कर के खेती की उन्नति करते थे जिस मे कि ज्यादा से ज्यादा अन्न उत्पन्न होता था । लेकिन मेरा निवेदन है कि इस सम्बन्ध में जो आज सरकार की योजना है इस की सफलता में कठिनाई हो जायगी । वह यह है कि आज गावो के अन्दर रहने वाले लोगो मे एकता नही है, सगठन नही है, प्रेम नही है । जब उन मे एकता, सगठन और प्रेम नही है तो आप जिस काम को मिल कर करना चाहेंगे उस में जरूर कठिनाई पैदा होगी । अगर सरकार इस के लिये कुछ करना चाहती है तो उन किसानो को जो अधिक अन्न उत्पन्न करना चाहते है, सस्ता और अच्छा बीज दे, उन को सिंचाई के लिये समय पर पानी दे । साथ ही साथ खाद भी दे जो अच्छा हो और पर्याप्त मात्रा में हो । जानवरो का भी प्रबन्ध करे, जिस से अन्न का उत्पादन अधिक हो सके । आज जो अन्न उत्पादन करने का ढंग है, उस के साथ अनेकों कठिनाइयां पैदा होने लगी है । जैसे जंगली जानवर, बन्दर, नील गायें, चूहे आदि हैं जोकि हमारे अन्न को नष्ट कर देते हैं । सरकार का ध्यान इन जंगली जानवरों को नियंत्रण

में करने और समाप्त करने की ओर भी जाना चाहिये। जिस से हम अधिक से अधिक अन्न पैदा कर सकें और हम अपने देश को इस सम्बन्ध में आत्म निर्भर बना सकें। साथ ही आज जो करोडो क्या अरबो रुपये विदेशों को जाते हैं उन से भी हम कुछ राहत पा सकें और जो हमारे घाटे के बजट चलते रहते हैं वह बैलेंस मे आ जायें। इस तरह से यदि किया जायेगा तो मेरा अनुमान है कि वित्त मंत्री जी को कोई कठिनाई नही होगी और हमारा देश अन्न के सम्बन्ध में आत्मनिर्भर बन जायगा।

एक और बात कह कर मै अपने भाषण को समाप्त कर देना चाहता हू, और वह यह है कि वित्त मत्री ने सिनेमा सम्बन्धी रा मैटीरियल पर जो टैक्स लगाया है यह बहुत ही अच्छा कार्य किया है। वित्त मत्री जी से मेरा निवेदन है कि आज सिनेमा के द्वारा हमारे बच्चो मे और विद्यार्थियो में एक अनुशासनहीनता आती जा रही है जोकि सरकार के लिये और देश के लिये एक सिर-दर्द बन गई है। उस सिर-दर्द को भी दूर किया जा सकता है और वह इस तरह से कि आज जो सिनेमाओ के तीन तीन और चार-चार शो हुआ करते है उन को बन्द कर दिया जाय, कम से कम पढाई के समय में यानी १० बजे प्रात से ले कर ४ बजे सायकाल तक कोई शो न हो। चौबीस घटो में केवल एक शो हुआ करे। इस तरह से मा बाप की गाढ़ी कमाई का पैसा भी बचेगा और बच्चो मे जो अनुशासनहीनता बढती जा रही है उस के ऊपर भी नियत्रण होगा। उन पर अधिक से अधिक टैक्स लगाया जाय ता कोई हानि नही होगी।

इन शब्दो के साथ मै वित्त मत्री जी का हृदय से धन्यवाद करता हू क्योकि वे एक गांधीवादी व्यक्ति हैं। उन्हो ने इस बजट को बडे व्यावहारिक रूप मे रक्खा है जिस से देश के सभी वर्गों के लोग प्रसन्न हैं और यह आशा करते हैं कि भविष्य में भी हमारी सरकार इसी तरह के बजट प्रस्तुत करेगी जिस से सीधे आम जनता के ऊपर करों का बोझ न पडे।

श्री राम कृष्ण गुप्त (महेन्द्रगढ) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मै आप का शुक्रिया अदा करता हू कि आप ने मुझे जनरल बजट पर बोलने का मौका दिया। मौजूदा साल का बजट घाटे का बजट है और उस के अन्दर तकरीबन ८१ करोड, ६७ लाख रु० का घाटा दिखलाया गया है, जबकि सिर्फ रेवेन्यू अकाउट पर है इस घाटे को टैक्सेज के जरिये कुछ कम करने की कोशिश की है। लेकिन इस के बावजूद भी ५८ करोड, ३२ लाख रु० का घाटा रह जाता है। माननीय मंत्री जी ने अपनी स्पीच में उन कारणों का जिक्र किया है जिस से यह घाटा हुआ। मुख्य कारण यह है कि पिछले साल की आमदनी का जो अन्दाजा था वह उस अन्दाजे के मुताबिक नही हुई। वह आमदनी तकरीबन ३१ करोड, ९३ लाख रु० कम हुई। उन्हो ने यह भी बताया कि जो टैक्सेज लगाये गये थे, गिफ्ट टैक्स एक्सपेंडिचर टैक्स, एस्टेट डयूटी टैक्स या दूसरे टैक्स, उन मे जो आमदनी होनी चाहिये थी वह नही हुई, इसलिये घाटा हुआ। इन बातो को तसलीम करते हुए भी मेरी अपनी यह राय है कि इस घाटे के और भी कई कारण हैं। मै यह समझता हू कि महकमो के अन्दर काफी से ज्यादा वेस्टेज हो रहा है। अगर उस को ही अच्छी तरह से रोक दिया जाता तो इतना नुक्सान न होता। इस के साथ ही जो ठेकेदारो से कट्रैक्ट वगैरह होते हैं उन के अन्दर भी इस बात का खयाल नही रक्खा जाता है कि गवर्नमेंट को ज्यादा फायदा हो। बल्कि बहुत सी ऐसी मिसालें मिलेंगी जिस के अन्दर गवर्नमेंट को बहुत ज्यादा नुक्सान हुआ। इस के लिये मै दो, चार मिसाले भी हाउस के सामने पेश करना चाहता हू। मेरा मकसद इन बातो को हाउस के सामने रखने से

[श्री राम कृष्ण गुप्त]

यह है ताकि वेस्टेज न हो और आयन्दा हमारे जो ठेकेदारों के साथ ठेके हों उन में इस बात का खयाल रक्खें कि गवर्नमेंट का फायदा हो ।

पिछले साल एक रिपोर्ट पेश की गई थी । उस के अन्दर बहुत सी बातों का जिक्र है । आनरेबुल मेम्बरान ने भी इस रिपोर्ट को गौर से पढ़ा होगा । सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट की एप्रोप्रियेशन एकाउन्ट एंड आडिट रिपोर्ट सन् १९५८ के अन्दर एक जगह इस बात का जिक्र किया गया है कि चार फर्मों को चीनी खरीदने का ठेका दिया गया । उन से २ करोड की शुगर खरीदनी थी और यह तय हुआ था कि अगर वह टाइम के अन्दर शुगर सप्लाई नही करेंगे तो उन से जितने रुपये की शुगर खरीदनी है, उस का ३ फी-सदी बतौर डैमेज के वसूल किया जायगा और उस डैमेज की तादाद तकरीबन साढे १७ लाख के करीब होती थी । हालांकि उन फर्मों ने वक्त के अन्दर चीनी सप्लाई नही की लेकिन उन के खिलाफ कोई ऐक्शन नहीं लिया गया । बल्कि डैमेज जो उन से वसूल किया जाना था उस की तादाद १ लाख के क़रीब कर दी गई और उस १ लाख को भी पूरी तरह वसूल करने की कोई कोशिश नहीं की गई । यही नही इस के बाद जब दुबारा चीनी खरीदी गई तो उन ४ फर्मों में के दो फर्मों को चीनी का ठेका दे दिया गया और जबकि उन में से एक फर्म का पेड अप कैपिटल केवल १० हजार रुपया था । अब आप ही बतलाइये कि एक ठेकेदार जिस का कि पेड अप कैपिटल १०,००० हो और उस से आप २ करोड़ रुपये की चीनी का फैसला करते है तो आप इस बात से खुद अन्दाजा लगा सकते हैं कि उससे गवर्नमेंट को कितना नुक़सान हुआ होगा । अगर इस तमाम रिपोर्ट को गौर से पढा जाय तो मेरी तरह आप भी इस नतीजे पर जरूर पहुंचेंगे कि मामली सी मामली बात के अन्दर भी इस बात का बिलकुल भी खयाल नहीं रक्खा गया कि गवर्नमेंट को फ़ायदा किस बात में है और मामली सी भी अक़्ल का जो इस के लिये इस्तेमाल नहीं किया गया ।

इस रिपोर्ट में एक जगह यह भी जिक्र है कि कोई एक इंस्पैक्टर था उस को रक्खा गया । वह तकरीबन २२ महीने ४ रोज तक काम करता रहा और उस २२ महीने ४ रोज के अन्दर २० महीने लगातार छुट्टी ली लेकिन तनख्वाह उस ने २२ महीने ४ रोज की वसूल की और यही नहीं कि वह २२ महीने ४ रोज के बाद रिटायर हो गया । इसलिये मैं जरूर अपील करूंगा कि हमें इन बातो का खास तौर पर खयाल रखना चाहिये जिस से कि हमारा कम से कम नुक़सान हो और मुझे पूरा विश्वास है कि अगर हम ने ऐसा किया होता तो आज हमें यह डैफिसिट बजट पेश न करना पड़ता और आज हमें नये टैक्सेज न लगाने पडते ।

जहा तक नये टैक्सेज का सवाल है यह तो ठीक है कि देश में योजनाओं को पूरा करने के लिये टैक्स जरूर लगने चाहियें लेकिन टैक्स लगाने में हमारी पालिसी यह होनी चाहिये जिस से कि आमदनी और वेल्थ का जो डिफेंस है वह कम हो और जो इनकम और वेल्थ के अन्दर डिस्पैरिटीज हैं उन को कम किया जाय । लेकिन एक दो टैक्स जो लगाये गये हैं वह इस उसूल के मुताबिक नही लगाये गये है । इसलिये मैं अपील करूगा कि वह इस बात पर जरूर गौर करे और उन को कम करने की कोशिश करे ।

इस के अलावा मैं इस बात पर भी जोर दूंगा कि बजाय इस के कि हम इस बात पर ज्यादा जोर दे कि नये टैक्सेज लगायें, हमारी सब से बड़ी कोशिश यह होनी चाहिये कि जो एरियर्स हैं उन को हम वसूल करें । आप को यह जान कर हैरानी होगी कि पिछले

इस साल से एरियर्स की तादाद बढ़ती जा रही है। यह जो रिपोर्ट पेश की गई है उस में भी इस बात का जिक्र है। उसमें १९४८-४९ में कुल एरियर्स ६ करोड़ ९४ लाख थे लेकिन आज उस की तादाद २८७ करोड १२ लाख है। मैं ने इस सिलसिले में एक क्वेश्चन भी किया था और मैं ने उस के जरिये यह मालूम करने की कोशिश की कि यह जो २८७ करोड के क्रीब एरियर है तो क्या यह इनकमटैक्स का रुपया छोटे छोटे गरीब लोगो की तरफ बकाया है या उन लोगो की तरफ बकाया है जोकि बडे बडे पूजीपति हैं और जिन के कि बडे बडे कारखाने चलते हैं और जिन के कि बारे में हम यह भी नही मालूम कर सकते कि वे कौन हैं क्योकि आजकल का कानून भी ऐसा है। सैक्शन ५४ के तहत इस किस्म की इनफारमेशन भी हमें नही मिल सकती। मेरा क्वेश्चन यह था कि यह जो टैक्स हमें लेना है इस के अन्दर ऐसे आदमियो की तादाद कितनी है जिन्हे कि एक लाख से ज्यादा रुपया देना है और उस के साथ साथ उन की तरफ कुल कितना रुपया है तो आप को यह जान कर हैरानी होगी कि जिन एसैसीज से यह एरियर्स वसूल करने है उन में २७७६ ऐसे है जिन से कि एक लाख से ज्यादा रुपया वसूल करना है और उस तमाम रुपये की तादाद १५४ करोड से भी ज्यादा है। इसलिये मैं इस बात पर खास तौर पर जोर दूगा कि हमे इस रुपये को वसूल करने की कोशिश करनी चाहिये और कानून में जो भी कमी हो उस को भी हमें दूर करना चाहिये ताकि यह रुपया आसानी से और जल्दी से वसूल हो सके।

मैं ने एक क्वेश्चन और भी किया था कि यह जो रुपया आप इंस्टालमेंट के जरिये लेते हैं तो आप इस पर सूद वगैरह वसूल करते हैं या नहीं तो जवाब मिला कि सूद का कोई तरीका नही है। मुझे यह जान कर बड़ी हैरानी हुई। मैं एक छोटी सी बात आप के सामने रखता हूं। मान लीजिये कि एक एसैसी की तरफ १ लाख रुपया है। आप उस से २० साल के लिये इंस्टालमेंट कर लेते हैं। ५००० रुपया वह आप को देगा। अगर वह १ लाख रुपया आप सूद पर दे दें तो २० साल के अन्दर आप को १ लाख २० हजार रुपया वसूल हो जाता और असली रकम आप की उसी तरीके से क़ायम रहती। इसलिये मेरी अपील है कि हमें इस क़ानून को इस ढग पर तबदील करना चाहिये ताकि एरियर्स के साथ साथ हम सूद वगैरह भी वसूल कर सकें और इस से सस्ती से जिस तरीके से भी हो उस रुपये को वसूल कर सकें। इस के लिये मैं दो साधन भी हाउस के सामने रखना चाहता हूं। सब से पहिले तो हमें यह मालूम करना पडेगा कि इस तरीके से जो टैक्स चोरी किया जाता है और आमदनी सही नही बतलाई जाती वह आमदनी कहा रक्खी जाती है। अब इस सम्बन्ध में मैंने इनकम टैक्स कमीशन की रिपोर्ट को भी गौर से पढा और उस कमीशन की भी यही राय है कि पूजीपतियो के पास इसके लिये दो तरीके हैं। एक तो वह रुपया बडे बडे बैंको मे रखते हैं क्योकि वही लोग जिनसे कि इनकम टैक्स का रुपया लेना होता है बदकिस्मती हमारी यह है कि वही बैंको के डाइरेक्टर्स वगैरह भी होते हैं। दूसरे वह यह करते है कि बडे बडे ट्रस्ट बना देते हैं। अभी ट्रस्ट्स का जिक्र इस हाउस में भी आया था। मेरा यह ख्याल है कि जितने बडे बडे सेठ और पूजीपति लोग हैं सब एक एक बडा ट्रस्ट बनाये हुए है और मैं यह कहने के लिये तैयार हू कि इसकी जाच की जाय तो यह बात सही साबित होगी कि यह जो ट्रस्ट धर्म की आड लेकर बनाये जाते हैं उनके पीछे सबसे बडा मक़सद यह है कि आमदनी जो होती है उसको छुपा कर बचा लिया जाय बल्कि वह कारखाने को ट्रस्ट के सिपुर्द कर देते है और उससे होने वाली आदमनी को बचा कर इस तरीके से व गोलमाल करते है। तो मैं अपील करूगा कि हमें सबसे पहले इन दोनो चीजों पर कट्रोल करने की कोशिश करनी चाहिये।

[श्री राम कृष्ण गुप्त]

बैंक्स के बारे में मेरी ही राय नहीं बल्कि जो आपने इनवैस्टिगेशन कमीशन मुकर्रर किया था उसने जो एक रिपोर्ट पेश की थी उसकी भी यह राय है

"The prospects of obtaining any useful aid of this character from the banks are however doubtful as unfortunately some of the banks appear to be under the control of the very persons whose financial activities seem to require scrutiny Government may therefore have to take measures to ensure such co-operation from the banks"

मैं यह भी कहने के लिये तैयार हूं कि आपको यह कोआपरेशन मिल नहीं सकता जब तक कि आप बैंक्स को नेशनलाइज नहीं करेंगे । उस में आप को दो फायदे होंगे । एक तो जो इनकम छिपी हुई है उस पर आप को पूरा अधिकार हो जायगा और उस के साथ ही साथ उस आमदनी को आप देश की तरक्की के लिये इस्तेमाल भी कर सकेंगे । तीसरे यह बात इसलिये भी जरूरी है कि आज हम को अपनी सैकिंड फाइव इयर प्लान को कामयाब बनाना है, उस के बाद थर्ड फाइव इयर प्लान बनानी है। आज बार बार यह कहा जाता है कि लोगों का प्लान माइंडेड बनाना चाहिये । लोग प्लान माइंडेड नहीं बन सकते जब तक कि उन के दिलों में यह अहसास पैदा न हो जाये कि प्लान से जो भी फायदा होगा वह तमाम लोगों की भलाई के लिये होगा । आज आम आदमी यह महसूस करता है कि जो फायदा होता है, चाहे वह कारखाने में हो, चाहे वह बड़ी कम्पनी में हो, वह बड़े बड़े बिजनेसमैनों की जेबों में जाता है । इसलिये वह दिल से काम नहीं करना चाहता । लेकिन जब आप इन बड़े बड़े साधनों पर कंट्रोल करेंगे और जो लोग टैक्स अवाइड करते हैं उन को सजायें देंगे तो लोगों के अन्दर विश्वास पैदा होगा ।

आज बहुत सी एन्क्वायरीज होती हैं । आप के सामने मूंदड़ा की मिसाल है । दो साल के करीब अरसा हो गया, पर हमारा कानून कुछ ऐसा कमजोर है कि जिन अफसरों ने उन के साथ मिल कर एल० आई० सी० के फंड को एबेजिल करने की कोशिश की थी उन को आज तक सजा नहीं मिली । इस मामले में मैं सिर्फ इतनी ही अपील करूंगा कि हमें अपने कानून को बदलना चाहिये । मैं यह नहीं चाहता कि किसी बुनियाद पर शख्स को सजा मिले लेकिन मैं यह जरूर चाहता हूं कि उन का फैसला दो तीन महीने के अन्दर होना चाहिये । पहले जस्टिस छागला ने एन्क्वायरी की फिर बोस कमीशन बैठाया गया अब वह मामला पब्लिक सरविस कमीशन के पास गया है, फिर कैबिनेट के पास जायगा, और इतने लम्बे अरसे के बाद एन्क्वायरी का जो मकसद था वह भी खत्म हो जायगा । इस का क्या असर पड़ेगा ? इस से बड़े बड़े लोगों के हौसले बढ़ेंगे । उन को आप काबू में नहीं कर सकेंगे । और इसलिये जो छोटे लोग हैं वह आप को पूरा सहयोग नहीं देंगे । छोटे लोग समझते हैं कि जो लोग गुनाह करते हैं उन को सजा नहीं मिलती और हमारे लिये कुछ नहीं हो रहा है ।

इस के साथ साथ मैं यह भी अपील करूंगा कि हमें ट्रस्टों के रुपये पर भी काबू करना चाहिये । मेरा यह खयाल है कि करीब ४०० करोड़ या इस से भी ज्यादा रुपया बड़े बड़े बिजनेस मैन ने ट्रस्ट क्रियेट कर के रखा हुआ है । हम उस रुपये को नेशनल डेवलपमेंट के लिये काम में ला सकते हैं । उस के लिये हमें अपने कानून को काफी बदलना होगा । इस किस्म का सवाल इस हाउस में भी उठा था उस वक्त भी माननीय विधि मंत्री जी ने कहा था कि हम इस किस्म का कानून बनाने वाले हैं । इस मामले में मैं यह अपील करूंगा कि आज इस किस्म के कानून की सब से ज्यादा जरूरत है । अगर हम

इस ४०० करोड़ या इस से ज्यादा रुपये पर काबू पा सकें तो उस को हम सैकिंड फाइव इयर प्लान को कामयाब बनाने में खर्च कर सकते हैं और थर्ड फाइव इयर प्लान को कामयाब बनाने के लिये भी इस्तेमाल कर सकते हैं ।

मैं खास तौर पर ये बातें इसलिये कह रहा हूं कि आज हम यह कोशिश नहीं करते कि हम अपने इटरनल रिसोर्सेज को मजबूत करें । आज देश के अन्दर जो हमारे इटरनल रिसोर्सेज हैं उन के ऊपर बड़ा जबरदस्त क्राइसिस आया हुआ है । हम दूसरे मुल्कों से मदद लेने की भी कोशिश करते हैं । मैं दूसरे मुल्कों से मदद लेने के खिलाफ नहीं हूं, लेकिन हमारी ज्यादा से ज्यादा कोशिश यह होनी चाहिये कि हम अपने इटरनल रिसोर्सेज से काम निकाल सकें क्योंकि आप जानते हैं कि जो मुल्क मदद करता है उस का कोई न कोई सियासी मकसद भी जरूर होता है । इस के लिये दूर जाने की जरूरत नहीं । आप पाकिस्तान को ले लीजिये । मुझे यह पूरा विश्वास है कि पाकिस्तान के अन्दर जो मौजूदा इनकलाब आया उस का सब से बड़ा कारण यह था कि वहां जो अमरीकी फौजें थीं उन्हों ने यह महसूस किया कि अगर वहां इलेक्शन हुआ तो वह ताकत पावर में आयेगी जो एंटी अमरीकन होगी, जो मजदूरों और किसानों के हक में होगी । इसलिये वह चाहते थे कि अपनी ताकत की मदद से बड़े बड़े लोगों को उभार कर ऐसे हालात पैदा कर दिये जायें ताकि चुनाव वगैरह का मसला ही हमेशा के लिये खत्म हो जाये । उन को यह मौका क्यों मिला ? इस की वजह यह थी कि पाकिस्तान अपनी तरक्की के लिये अमरीका पर बहुत ज्यादा दारोमदार रखता था । इसलिये मैं चाहता हूं कि हमें आज सब से ज्यादा अपने पांवों पर खड़ा होना चाहिये । हमें बैरूनी रिसोर्सेज पर ज्यादा दारोमदार नहीं रखना चाहिये । यह बात इसलिये भी जरूरी है कि आज हिन्दुस्तान ही एक ऐसा देश है जहां डिमाक्रेसी कायम है और हम तमाम दुनिया के अन्दर डिमाक्रेसी का झंडा बुलन्द किये हुए हैं । इसलिये भी जरूरी है कि हम अपने पांवों पर खड़े हों और अपने रिसोर्सेज को मजबूत करें ताकि हमें दूसरे मुल्कों से मदद कम लेनी पड़े । और मुझे पूरा विश्वास है कि अगर हम बैंक्स को नेशनलाइज किया और ट्रस्टों पर काबू किया तो हमारे रिसोर्सेज काफी हो जायेंगे और हमारी सैकिंड फाइव इयर प्लान ही नहीं बल्कि थर्ड फाइव इयर प्लान भी कामयाब हो जायगी ।

Shri D. C. Sharma: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, the Budget is a peg on which one can hang many tales One can look at it from the point of view of one's constituency While doing so, I can say that my constituency of Gurdaspur is a border district and it requires special treatment I can look at it from the point of view of my State and I can say that since my State is a surplus area so far as agricultural production is concerned, we should try to give it greater subsidy so that it can grow greater quantity of foodgrains than before I can look at it from the angle of my pet aversions Everyone has his own pet aversions For instance, there is somebody who wants the banks to be nationalised, and there are other persons who want that the cinema industry should be nationalised, because all human beings are victims of one aversion or another

Also, Sir, we can look at it from the point of view of those things on which we have set our heart For instance, there are some persons who have been saying that it is a very good thing that the Defence budget has been reduced, and that since our country stands by *Panch Sheel* we have taken the right step Now, Sir, to tell you the plain truth, I think that this *Panch Sheel* without any resources of defence is like a stool without any legs. It cannot stand. It is something without any foundation But I do not

[Shri D. C. Sharma]

want to go into those details. As I have said already, this budget is provocative of all kinds of ideas, sentiments, theories and notions. But I can say one thing without fear of any contradiction: this budget is in conformity with the high destinies of our nation and I use the word 'destiny' with as much responsibility as an hon. Member who repudiated the use of the word 'destiny' Destiny is not the prerogative of those countries which are ruled by dictatorships, whether they are veiled or open. Destiny is not the prerogative of those countries which are ruled by despots whether they are called as such or are called by some other name Destiny is the prerogative of every country and much more so of a great and ancient country like ours

Shakespeare was not a despot or the mouthpiece of any authoritarian regime, but as Shakespeare said, "there is a destiny that shapes our ends; roughhew them how we will" He was talking of the individual destiny and if Shakespeare could talk about the individual destiny, surely the leaders of countries, the Finance Minister of a country, the Prime Minister of a country, can talk about the high destiny of the 40 crores of people who inhabit this land I would consider that this budget is a kind of pact which the Finance Minister of our country has made with the nation It is a kind of report which he has given to this nation

I shall look at this budget only from one angle, and I do not want to go into the by-lanes of thought and the by-lanes of argument. I want to look at it from this angle (*Interruptions*) If those gentlemen were not to talk, I would be very happy

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order

Shri D. C. Sharma: I was submitting very respectfully that I look at the budget only from this angle, and the angle is, our plans—the first Five Year Plan, the second Five Year Plan, our third Five Year Plan and also the plans that are to come. In 1951, we embarked on a Plan and that Plan was a kind of agreement which we arrived at, an agreement to raise the living standards of the teeming millions of India. Have we succeeded in that or not? Is our budget in conformity with the social needs and urges, with the economic needs and urges of our country or not?

Moreover, I do not look upon this budget as an isolated phenomenon. I think it is a link in the chain; so many links have gone behind and so many links are to come. Therefore, it is a budget which looks before and looks after Hence, one cannot look upon it only as something which is independent, which stands by itself and which has got to be looked at only from the narrow angle limited to 12 months or a year

When I look at the budget from the angle of the five year plans, I should say one thing to begin with It is this I think the year 1958

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy (Kendrapara): He might look at it tomorrow

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Would he like to continue tomorrow or has he finished?

Shri D. C. Sharma: I should like to finish that sentence. The year 1958 has been a year of crisis.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The House stands adjourned till 11.00 A.M. tomorrow

18 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Tuesday, the 10th March, 1959/Phalguna 19, 1880 (Saka).

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS . 4957—95

S.Q. No.	Subject	Columns
1013.	Lac production.	4957—60
1014.	Price of foodgrains.	4960—65
1015.	Railway sleepers.	4965—68
1016.	Hubli Karwar railway line.	4968-69
1018.	Compensation for Railway accidents.	4969—72
1020.	Central Astronomical Observatory.	4972—74
1022.	Movement of foodgrains.	4974—80
1023.	Posts and Telegraphs Uniforms Committee.	4980—81
1024.	Sugarcane Growers' Association.	4982—86
1025.	Renaming of New Delhi Roads.	4986—89
1026.	"Nyaya" Panchayats in Himachal Pradesh	4989—92
1028.	Relay of A.I.R. programmes on trains	4992—94
1029	Sugar	4994—95

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS 4995—5064

S.Q. No.		
1019.	Air Transport Council.	4995
1021.	Drainage system in Najafgarh, Delhi.	4995—96
1027.	Central Leprosy Institute, Chingleput.	4996—97
1030.	Family Planning	4997—98
1032.	"Triloki Colony" in South Delhi.	4998
1033.	Arhar and Arhar Dal.	4998—99
1034.	Prices of pulses.	4999—5000
1035.	Supply of wagons for movement of Gur	5000
1036.	Abandonment of Jabalpur Foundry Project	5001
1037.	West German Agricultural Delegation.	5001—02
1038.	Survey of wood and timber in Himachal Pradesh.	5002
1039.	American liberty ships.	5002
1040.	Selling of mixed flour and wheat in Delhi.	5003
1041	Reorientation of Community Development Movements.	5003—05
1042.	Rourkela-Barsua Railway Line.	5005
1043.	Calcutta Telephone Automatisation Project	5005—6

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS—contd.

S.Q No.	Subject	Columns
1044.	T. B. in Delhi.	5006
1045	Dakotas.	5006
1046.	Blank grenade on Railway track.	5006—07
U. S. Q. No.		
1546.	Locomotives.	5007—08
1547.	Re-modelling of Jaipur Station.	5008
1548.	Posts and Telegraphs Offices in Punjab.	5008
1549	Wheat cultivation.	5009
1550.	Jute cultivation.	5009
1551.	Cheque system in Post Offices in Marathwada (Bombay).	5009
1552.	Construction of bridges in Bombay State	5009—10
1553	Railway sidings in Hazari bagh	5010—11
1554	Passenger traffic at Nangal Dam station	5011
1555.	Over-bridge at Kesinga Station	5011
1556.	Akbarpur-Tanda Line	5011—12
1557	Railway Officers	5012
1558.	Telephone facilities in Ferozepur Division.	5012—14
1559	Telephone connections in Punjab	5014
1560.	Construction of National Highways in Punjab.	5014—15
1561.	Minor irrigation schemes in Himachal Pradesh	5015
1562.	Maximum prices of foodgrains.	5015
1563.	Uniform prices for foodgrains.	5016
1564.	Workshop at Podnur on Southern Railway.	5016
1565	Utilization of cultivable waste land.	5016—17
1566.	T. B. patients.	5017
1567.	Research work on Cholera and Plague	5017—20
1568.	Railway lands.	5020—21
1569.	Fair price shops in Dehra Dun	5021
1570.	Central Tractor Organization employees.	5022
1571.	Welfare Board for Posts and telegraphs employees	5022
1572.	Nagarjunasagar Project	5023
1573.	Late running of trains	5023—24
1574.	Poultry farms in Delhi	5024—25
1575.	Seed farms in Delhi.	5025

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS—contd.

U. S. Q No	Subject	COLUMNS
1576	Vending licence at Bhatni Junction Station	5026
1577.	Travelling on foot-boards of trains	5026
1578.	Central Health Service Scheme.	5027
1579.	Fruit preservation units in Orissa.	5027
1580.	Epidemic diseases in Delhi.	5027—29
1581.	Re-modelling of Bolpur Railway Station	5029
1582.	Issue of licences for sugar factories.	5030
1583.	Chittaranjan Locomotive Workshop.	5030
1584.	Wharfage and demurrage charges.	5031
1585.	Hawkers in Delhi.	5031–32
1586.	Missing Posts and Telegraphs files.	5032
1587.	Tripura Municipal Act.	5032–33
1588.	Co-operative Credit Societies in Himachal Pradesh.	5033–34
1589.	Irrigation Projects	5034
1590.	Railway saloons at Bolpur Station	5034
1591.	Cattle dung	5035–36
1592.	Import of wheat	5036
1593.	Claims against N. E. Railway.	5037–38
1594.	Claims cases on N. E. Railway	5038–39
1595.	Training for Co-operative Secretaries.	5039
1596.	Chambal Project.	5039
1597.	Removal from service of Railway employees.	5039–40
1598.	Security arrangement for wayside stations staff.	5040–41
1599.	Bridges on National Highway No. 26.	5041
1600.	Supply of foodgrains to U. P.	5041–42
1601.	D.V.C. canal.	5042–43
1602.	C.D. and N. E. S. in Punjab.	5043

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS—contd.

U. S. Q. No.	Subject	COLUMNS
1603.	Railway Coolie Sahayog Samiti.	5044
1604.	Posts and Telegraphs building at Pithorgarh	5044–45
1605.	Pandu-Garo Hills Rail Line.	5045
1606.	Shifting of a Railway Line.	5045
1607.	Multi-purpose irrigation projects.	5045–46
1608.	Railway Delegation to Washington.	5046
1609.	University for agriculture	5047
1610.	Master plan for flood control in Kashmir.	5047–48
1611.	Wheels and axles	5048–49
1612.	Airlines Corporation	5049
1613.	Contributions to Farmers' Conventions	5049–50
1614.	Extension of Buxar-Arrah Railway line.	5050
1615.	Promotion of non-gazetted staff.	5050–51
1616.	Cases registered under Section 379 I.P.C	5051
1617.	Re-employment of retired Railway employees	5051–52
1618	Air-conditioned trains	5053
1619.	Use of Hindi on Railways.	5053
1620.	Diversion of Jamuna River	5053–54
1621.	Bhatinda-Moga and Harike Railway line.	5054
1622.	Derailments of goods trains	5054–55
1623.	Alternate Assam Rail link.	5055–56
1624.	Procurement of rice from Punjab.	5056
1625.	Nurses in Railway Hospitals	5056–57
1626.	Exploitation of water resources in Punjab	5057
1627.	Basic amenities at Railway Stations.	5057–58
1628.	Electrification of Stations	5058
1629.	Catering contracts on Northern Railway	5059
1630.	Contracts for manufacture of wagons and spare parts.	5059–60

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS—*contd.*

U. S. Q. No	*Subject*	COLUMNS
1631	Tundla College, Northern Railway	5060
1632	Train accident between Ambyapur and Jhanjhak Stations	5060–61
1633.	Gratuity to Ex-employees of Cash Contractors of Northern and Western Railways	5061
1634	Tractor and light engine collision	5061–62
1635	Over-bridge at Katihar Canal Crossing	5062–63
1636	Quarters for Railway employees	5063
1637.	Strike at Ghaziabad	5064
1638	Soft wood for match industry	5064

MOTION FOR ADJOURNMENT . 5065–67

The Deputy Speaker withheld his consent to the moving of an adjournment motion given notice of by Shrimati Renu Chakravartty regarding the situation alleged to have arisen out of the imposition of betterment levy by the Punjab Government

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE 5067

The following papers were laid on the Table —

(1) A copy of the Budget Estimates of Damodar valley Corporation for the year 1959-60 under sub-section (3) of Section 44 of the Damodar Valley Corporation Act, 1948.

(2) A copy of Notification No B-HP/67/54-56/S (H) AS (L) dated the 17th February, 1959 under sub-section (3) of Section 133 of the Motor Vehicles Act, 1939 making certain amendment to the Motor Vehicles Rules for Manipur, 1951, published in Manipur Gazette

BILLS INTRODUCED 5068–69

(1) The Appropriation (Railways) No. 2 Bill, 1959

(2) The Indian Lighthouse (Amendment) Bill, 1959

BILL PASSED 5069–70

The Railway Minister (Shri Jagjivan Ram) moved that the Appropriation (Railways) Bill, 1959 be taken into consideration The motion was adopted After clause-by-clause consideration the Bill was passed

GENERAL BUDGET—GENERAL DISCUSSION 5070 –5220

General discussion on the Budget (General), 1959-60 commenced The discussion was not concluded

AGENDA FOR TUESDAY, MARCH 10, 1959 PHALGUNA 19, 1880 (*SAKA*) Further general discussion on the Budget (General), 1959-60